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"OUR SONGLESS ARMY."

Surg. Gen. G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., of the British army, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Our Songless Army," the purpose of which is to promote the singing of marching songs and part songs, unison singing and the formation of choral societies by the soldiers of the regular army, militia, etc., as well as by the men of the navy.

Dr. Evatt truthfully says that "by not being trained in this direction the soldier and the army both suffer. Singing is essentially the helpmate of comradeship. It teaches the singers discipline, self-control, the power to combine with others for good work; it quickens the eye and the ear, and, above all, if the songs be good, it can act in the highest degree on the morale of the individual soldier and on his love of his country and his regiment. In its health-giving power it acts as a means of expanding the whole of the lung structure, and the breathing power is developed in a most marked degree. Every portion of the air passages is aerated, and oxygen drawn in to kill noxious matter." What the Surgeon General proposes is "that steps should be taken within the army to carry on to a higher degree the singing knowledge already acquired by the soldier in the schools of the country, and to place at the service of the soldier, wherever stationed, the same facilities for carrying out his musical education which he would have in his native town or countryside. It is above everything desired that only songs that have, by their essential hold on the hearts of the people, survived through long years should be sung by the soldiers. Nothing common, poor or mean should be sung under or in the presence of the national flag. The folk, traditional, patriotic and national songs should be played by the bands as marches and should be sung by the men."

In furtherance of his scheme for the introduction of singing in the army and navy, the British Surgeon General has gathered together a large collection of letters from leading officers of the army and navy, bandmasters, musicians and teachers, all of whom endorse the movement, and urge the adoption of a thorough system of training in musical matters throughout the army and navy, militia and cadet corps, and a careful supervision of the character of songs to be sung.

Dr. James Cantlie, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England, in a letter to the Surgeon General, says: "As a means of chest expansion, singing has no superior. The gymnasium teaching of the present day is all directed toward chest expansion. An inch or two added to the chest measurement is considered by the instructor as evidence of the success of his teaching. But this increased measurement is secured chiefly by exercises devoted to muscular development of the upper portion of the body. The increased chest measurement thus obtained is due, not to chest expansion at all, but to increased bulk of the muscles only. No amount of gymnastic exercise would really increase chest measurement were it not for the work such exertion throws on the lungs. It is the lungs, therefore, that we want actually to reach. Singing gives us lung expansion without so-called gymnastic exercises: drawing air into the lungs stimulates not only the breathing apparatus, but also the circulation of the blood and the digestion of food. The chest is really expanded, and the increased measurement is due not to masses of muscles, but to increased capacity of the chest from lung expansion. Singing is, moreover, a safe method of increasing the dimensions of the chest; it is impossible to cause any untoward results to the system by singing. As in other exercises, singing must be properly performed if it is to do any physical good. Drill and discipline in singing is as necessary as in drill and

discipline in company or battalion movements. The physical good from singing is not to be acquired by the chance joining in a chorus over a pot of beer or by some such haphazard method. There must be an instructor, a parade and drill; the doublet must be loosened, and the singing recruit must be shown how to breathe so that the chest may be filled, expanded and thrown forward, otherwise the singing parade as a physical factor will be a mere waste of time.

"Without a chest capable of free expansion all exertion is a labor and an effort; the soldier cannot endure a long march where a hill has to be ascended; he reaches the crest of the hill in a breathless condition and unfit to do what he rushed the hill for, namely, to fight his enemy. No one can shoot straight who is out of breath; nor can a hand-to-hand conflict be undertaken by a breathless man with any hope of success. Singing as a physical exercise is advantageous to every man; but to the soldier in battle, who has acquired the art of breathing, will the benefit be more apparent, for in no other class of men may a reserve of breathing power prove so directly a matter of life and death."

OFF-YEAR MEDICAL CAMPS.

Owing to the belief among medical officers of the Army that have been brought into close contact with the annual maneuver camps of the Regulars and the Militia, that something is yet lacking in medical instruction, it is expected an arrangement will be made by which medical department camps can be held on off years. Each type of camp should have great educational value for those who are fortunate enough to be in attendance. The medical department camp should, it is thought, be utilized to teach all details for which neither time nor opportunity is afforded in the general camps. The latter could be no less useful with the proper organization. Instruction camps are, however, universally regarded as schools for practical and not theoretical instruction, and this is where present arrangements are sadly lacking, so far as the general camps are concerned. The medical department camps, with their complete field hospitals, afford an excellent opportunity for the study of that most important field medical department organization. The general camps should afford less detailed teaching in this respect, but should illustrate how field organizations at least operate as part of a division and something of the relation of field medical organizations and those of the line of communication. Moreover, they should afford a practice ground for the various factors which would make up our field army, including the Medical Reserve Corps and voluntary aid organizations. This, which summarizes the views of the Military Surgeon, is going so much farther than anything yet done that it believes it would perhaps not be wise to attempt so much at once.

However, in the opinion of the Military Surgeon the maneuver camps are not what they ought to be in illustrating medical service at the front with some degree of respect to regulations, for, it says, the most optimistic cannot maintain they do so now. Under present conditions it is impossible to mobilize even one field medical organization at each camp. So, with the best will in the world on the part of everybody present, what they teach so far as the medical department is concerned is very meager. They are better than nothing in some respects, and worse than nothing in others. They do teach practical camp sanitation of a sort, and therefore are of practical value in this respect. They also give an opportunity for study of the terrain and location of first-aid stations, and are of benefit in cementing more closely the association of medical officers of the Regular Establishment with those of the Organized Militia. On the other hand, they give a wholly false idea of what regulation medical department organizations in the field really consist of, and in this respect are more harmful than helpful. As a general officer was heard to remark the other day, it was the crowning ambition of his life to see a complete division as prescribed by regulations.

The most notable step forward in the direction of teaching medical officers how to perform their military duties as distinguished from their medical duties was made by the establishment of the camps of last year for the instruction of medical officers of the Organized Militia. In these camps for the first time field hospitals as prescribed in the then regulations were mobilized. Selected medical officers of the Regular Establishment were detailed as instructors and a large and enthusiastic representation from medical officers of the Organized Militia was present. A number of Militia medical officers have stated that they learned more last year of their duties as such than they had in many tours at maneuver camps. The natural procedure would, therefore, apparently be to abandon the general camps and to rely on special camps for instruction, says our medical contemporary, but the question is not so easily solved as that, it thinks, and therefore it prefers the off-year medical department camps.

Wholly deserved is the compliment which the July Infantry Journal pays to Representative James McLachlan, of California, by printing his picture as the frontispiece of its July issue, for no speech has been made in the halls of Congress more likely to arouse in the American people a sense of the need of military preparedness than the eloquent address he made last spring on the defenselessness of the Pacific coast, and which is reprinted in that number. We shall always regret that Mr. McLachlan was not a member of the United States Senate in 1845, when Charles Sumner delivered in Boston his memorable

discourse on "The True Grandeur of Nations." With such a speech as the one which has brought him so much merited fame the Californian would completely have demolished the airy fabric of Utopian instability erected on the high-imagined phrases of the Massachusetts Senator. We have before us a copy of that celebrated speech of Sumner and also the warning sounded by Mr. McLachlan, and, in comparing the two, we dare to say, with full respect for the contemporaneous and subsequent reputation of the great Bay State Senator as an orator, that in those days of hard-headed, logical, close thinking legislators had Sumner chosen the halls of the Senate for the forum for his discourse he would have been utterly demolished by such an effort as that of Representative McLachlan. Only fifteen years away from the greatest civil war the world has known, Sumner ridiculed the necessity of military preparedness. This address by Sumner made so profound an impression throughout the country that we wonder how much of the blood spilled between 1860 and 1865, how many of the tears shed, how many of the widows and orphans made can be laid at the door of the Massachusetts Senator, whose mellifluous voice and beautiful phrases had done so much to beguile the American people into the belief that their moral perfection precluded war and that the attainment of a warless harmony with the world was merely a matter of keeping close watch on national goodness.

What we mean by accusing Sumner of adding to the misery of the Civil War is that if the Government at Washington in 1860 and 1861 had had a proper military establishment the Southern states would not have been so eager to plunge into secession. The seceding action of the different states was not taken overnight. It ran through months, and whether President Buchanan would have availed himself of an adequate Army to assert the supremacy of the Union and to uphold his oath of office he would have felt a responsibility which he did not feel in 1860, when he looked around on the pitiful nondescript handful of soldiers which was labeled an Army, and with which it would have been laughable to expect him to make front against any considerable enemy. Such moral grandeur of nations as that pictured by Sumner never appealed to George Washington, whose moral grandeur as a public officer and private citizen has called forth as eloquent eulogies as that pronounced by Sumner over a condition of national and international righteousness only a few minutes this side of the millennium, and it may be a question in the minds of those who read of the visions of the Hebrew prophets whether their conception of "The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle," was not more truly represented in Washington's advice that the best way to prevent war is to prepare for it in peace than in the rhapsodical apostrophe of Sumner to an ideal of international perfection that can be realized only when Lucifer resumes his place in heaven and man once more enjoys the rapture of the old Eden in all the beauty of primeval sinlessness. Sumner belonged to the same school as Horace Greeley, who, in a private letter, now lying before us, dated Nov. 13, 1847, deliberately proposed that the Whig party should adopt in its platform a provision for the "abolition of the Army and Navy." These men were willing to stir up strife, but, with extraordinary fatuity, they refused to consider the inevitable consequences of their action. They might be forgiven if their folly had died with them, but they have left heirs, if not of the flesh, at least of the spirit.

A perfect score of 100 per cent. was made by the 57th, 60th and 147th Companies, under command of Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Aug. 16, at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Each of the three mines contained 100 pounds of dry guncotton, and was planted in ten feet of water. A target was towed across the range. Captain Ashburn, at the mine command station on the hill, communicated with the firing casement on the dock by telephone to Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, 57th Co., who exploded the charges by electric wire. The result of each of the explosions was spectacular, each of the targets being blown to atoms and thrown into the air at the head of a 200-foot column of foaming water. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, 57th Co., was range officer for the day, and Lieut. Harry W. Stephenson, 60th Co., had command of the planting and towing launches. The practice was witnessed and tallied by Col. C. Deems, commanding the Presidio; his adjutant, Capt. L. S. Chappellear, and Capt. Frank K. Fergusson and others. The perfect score made is a repetition of the score made last year by the companies on the Pacific coast.

The Panama Canal is completed at Santa Cruz, and the Chagres River can flow through the completed section on the next freshet. This section is 2,500 feet long, 500 feet wide, and contained approximately 1,250,000 cubic yards of rock and earth when the work was begun in January, 1908. The amount of excavation in the whole lake region is 12,938,294 cubic yards, about one-fifteenth of the total. Of these about 3,249,838 yards remain to be excavated before the Canal will be completed through the lake region. Much has been written about excavations, but little has been said about the cost of the buildings necessary to the carrying on of this great work. From a statement of the cost of construction and repair of buildings of the Isthmian Canal Commission from May 1, 1904, to April 1, 1910, it appears that a total for all the departments has been \$7,336,798 for buildings and \$2,739,913 for repairs.

We see some sad moments approaching the Anti-Imperialist League in the suggestion that reaches us from the island of Mindanao, P.I., that the troublesome hill tribes that have been a menace to the coast natives should be brought by the American troops to the coast and be made to live there. If this plan be adopted there will doubtless be anguish in the breasts of our A.I. friends, and perhaps much paper and ink will be consumed in trying to show to the world that more liberties of the natives are being taken from them; but in this, as in other cases, the only "liberties" that will be interfered with will be those of plunder and brigandage. One of the great benefits of the American occupation in Mindanao has been the protection of the seacoast tribes from the marauders from the hills, who from time immemorial have oppressed them with raids, in which neither youth nor age was spared. By retreating into their fastnesses in the hills the hillmen could escape whatever retribution the coast people might plan for them. The Herald, of Mindanao, of June 25, mentions signs of a feeling of unrest among the hill tribesmen, who cannot forgive the Americans for having deprived them of the rich plunder which their former raids on the coast villages brought them. Recently there was a raid upon the coast natives at Lais which resulted in the killing of two women. Several attempts have been made of late upon the lives of Americans owning plantations in that section. The Herald suggests that the only way to break up these hill terrors is to bring the tribes by force to the coast and make them live there. Every chief, whether his following be large or small, should be brought to the coast with his people, settled on good land and be required to follow the pursuits of peace under government supervision, is the suggestion of our Moro contemporary. The tribe which celebrated a human sacrifice at Talon in 1907 was because of that brought to the coast by Governor Walker, where they could have governmental supervision. A visitor to Davao who was present when the sacrifice was being investigated three years ago, and who recently visited the tribesmen in their new home, tells us that he is profoundly impressed with the progress these people have made under the immediate guidance of American planters. They have well kept villages, with productive gardens and hemp fields now yielding about fifty piculs per month. They are well clothed and industrious. They work about one-half of the time for the American planters and the remainder of the time is devoted to the care of their own fields and to recreation. They are liberal patrons of the plantation stores, and manifest much pride as they step up to the counter, select their purchases and pay the price.

Making a plea for a considerable study of line operations, Major Paul F. Straub, M.C., U.S.A., attached to the General Staff, in his handbook for medical officers in the field, says: "There is no denying the fact that it is treading on debatable ground to advocate the study by medical officers of the subjects taught and practiced by the line of the Army, but it requires little argument to show that a medical officer cannot perform all his duties efficiently if he does not thoroughly understand the military situation upon which he is expected to base his plans for the relief of the sick and wounded." The increasing attention paid to the instruction of medical officers in field duty makes of particular value such books as Major Straub's, which is published by P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia. It is entitled "Medical Service in Campaign," and was prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General, U.S.A. For medical officers in the field it is very convenient, bound in flexible leather, and can stand pretty rough handling. Among the subjects treated are preparation for field service, orders, map reading, weapons, efficiency of cover, casualties and transportation, organization, administration, battle dispositions, regimental service, aid stations, dressing stations, field hospitals, station for slightly wounded and line of communications. Illustrations explaining lines of assistance, road space of an infantry division, slope of fall of a rifle bullet at various ranges, etc., are given. The author does not place as much store by battle casualty figures as some do, for in his opinion "there is not the slightest foundation for the belief that the casualties were evenly distributed throughout the course of long engagement." Some of the great battles of the Russo-Japanese war were fought over a very large space of ground and continued for many days, but there were always intervals in the course of battles when troops were not actually engaged; "at the battle of Gettysburg, for instance, which lasted three days, the same troops were rarely engaged more than one day." Battle casualties the author divides as follows: Killed, twenty per cent.; non-transportable, eight per cent.; requiring transportation, thirty-two per cent.; able to walk to dressing station and field hospital, twenty-eight per cent.; able to march to advance base, twelve per cent. Some errors, such as the singular "is" with the plural nominative "data," and "sharpnel" for "shrapnel," were evidently due to careless proofreading.

One of the schemes of Mr. Haldane, the British War Secretary, is to bring the enlisted men of the Army into closer touch with religious instructors. How this is to be done is explained in a recent report of the United Free Church on army chaplains. The underlying principle for the care of Scottish recruits and time expired men returning to Scotland is that every man comes under the care, eye and interest of a local minister of his religious persuasion. Initiated tentatively at two stations the scheme has gradually been extended, and is now operating throughout Scotland. Desertion from the army, the serious consequences of which recruits often do not grasp, is usually the result of sheer depression of spirits. It is well known how young soldiers get into trouble when feeling lonely, depressed and friendless. An examination of the returns of deserters shows some remarkable results. During the eighteen months in which the scheme has been in operation it is estimated that 4,861 recruits were enlisted in Scotland, of whom 3,157 were registered by the acting chaplain, leaving 1,704 unregistered by him. The returns of deserters who enlisted in Scotland during that period and who deserted during the six months previously to April 15, 1910, shows 138 men. Of these forty-four were registered by the acting chaplain, while ninety-four were unregistered by him; that is to say, the recruits on the clerical register show one and one-third per cent., or one in seventy-two, while the unregistered give an average of five and five-sixths per cent., or one in eighteen. A record of every recruit's religious persuasion is made on his enlistment. This, together with the

name of the regiment and station he joins, is sent to the clergyman of his place by the C.O. of his corps. As soon as this information is received by the clergyman he at once gets into touch with two parties. First the chaplain of the regiment is made aware of the recruit's existence, and asked by the home minister to take an interest in him. The young soldier also gets a letter direct from his former minister at a very critical period of his career, and at a time when he requires something which will be like good news from a far country. The military authorities in Scotland have given the scheme a fair trial, and the results are so far satisfactory that an extension of the work is now under consideration.

Henry S. Wellcome, in the Military Surgeon for July in which his paper on observations of medical and sanitary work in Panama occupies the leading place, recommends that at least fifty picked young medical men, whose qualities, qualifications and inclinations best fit them for tropical work, should be sent to serve on the staff of the hospitals on the Isthmus. These men, he holds, could, by arrangement with the Department of State, be efficiently trained for the Army, Navy or the Marine Corps or for civil appointments. This plan would be in keeping with the desire to open up waterways through various parts of the United States, including regions notoriously unhealthy and where a large number of trained and experienced medical and sanitary experts will be required to control the health conditions and to carry-out preventive work. "Unless suitable provision is made in advance the fatal errors of the preliminary work on the Panama Canal may be repeated and prove wasteful in life and treasure," says Dr. Wellcome. This fear we do not share. Since the preliminary work on the Canal the effect on disease transmission of the yellow fever and the malaria mosquitoes has been discovered and the spread of those diseases can be now thoroughly controlled. Dr. Wellcome speaks in the highest terms of the work of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and his chief assistant, Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips. Of these officers he says: "Colonel Gorgas is well known and honored among scientific men throughout the world for his achievements in tropical, medical and sanitary work. His knowledge and broad grasp of essential principles, his alertness, originality and resourcefulness and his power of inspiring his staff with zeal, and securing their cordial co-operation with him and each other, are very noticeable qualities. The well proved abilities and qualifications of the assistant chief, Colonel Phillips, and his remarkable mastery of details, render him invaluable to the department." Dr. Wellcome regrets that no provisions had been made for the participation of the chiefs of the department and heads of principal sections, etc., in national and international medical and sanitary congresses, as he believes great advantages would be gained from visiting such congresses and foreign schools of tropical medicine, etc. The essayist also suggests that a report be prepared giving a full history of the work of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, showing every step of its development, giving mistakes as well as successes.

In his series on "Sovereignty of the Seas," in the London Graphic, Mr. Gerard Fienness continues to interest. He contends that if Canada were invaded by the United States her military forces are not adequate to enable her to cope with the superior strength of the Republic. It is evident, says Mr. Fienness, that the Mother Country would be urgently required to send reinforcements to Canada to the number of at least 70,000 men. Mr. Fienness points out that such a large body of troops could not be transported across the ocean until command of the sea had been secured, and even then an armed convoy would be necessary for the protection of the transports against raids by stray cruisers. This protecting force must obviously consist of vessels powerful enough and fast enough to deal with the most powerful cruisers that are likely to make an attack, and with the means of dealing with the torpedo when nearing the opposite coast. For this reason he contends that the Canadian navy should really consist of invincibles, and not Bristol cruisers, as those vessels could best assist the imperial forces engaged in protection of the Dominion.

The Journal of the Military Service Institution of the U.S. (Governors Island, N.Y.) for September contains the following articles of interest to the Army and the Organized Militia: A judge advocate's ideas on "Summary Punishment and the Summary Court" (Captain O'Connor); "Evacuation of Sick and Wounded in War" is treated in an able paper by Captain McCloskey; "The Proper Arming of Modern Cavalry" is discussed by an Austrian officer in a paper which has attracted much attention in Europe, translated and contributed by our Military Attaché at Vienna, Captain Allaire; military history is represented by another chapter from Major Bigelow's forthcoming book on the "Chancellorsville Campaign" and Major White's "The Regular Army in the Civil War—the Artillery"; brief papers on "The Instruction of the Japanese Recruit" and "Military Instruction in the Higher Civil Schools," with a variety of reprints and reviews, make up an excellent number.

Not the least important part of the "Handbook for Non-Commissioned Officers," by Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Inf., Department of Tactics, Military Academy, is the paragraph of the first chapter, which reads as follows: "It is the duty of the non-commissioned officer at all times and under all circumstances, whether on or off duty, in or out of the post, to check promptly all disputes, quarrels or disorderly conduct among enlisted men which would tend to bring disrepute upon the Service." This little book, which is from the press of the Franklin-Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., is not designed to replace any of the standard manuals but to assist the N.C.O. in the study of all those books, by placing before him in brief and compact order a comprehensive idea of the scope of his duties and responsibilities. It is invaluable for use in the schools of the N.C.O. and for the study especially of newly appointed and inexperienced non-coms.

Some thirty years ago, at one of the Militia musters in Vermont, old Parson S—, a beloved and much respected clergyman from the town of G—, was chaplain of the brigade. The brigade inspector, having gone the rounds of the companies, began inspecting field officers. He came along to Chaplain S—, who was quietly sitting

on his horse, and inquired roughly, "Where are your arms?" Chaplain S— meekly replied, "I believe, sir, I have with me all that the law requires." "Not by a long sight," said the inspector. "Never let me see you on parade again without them." Chaplain S— submissively bowed his head, but said nothing. After the parade was over, the officers being seated at the dinner table (the inspector among the number), Chaplain S— was called upon to say grace. He prayed eloquently for the rank and file, general, colonel, majors and lastly the inspector, who was especially remembered in the following words: "Remember our inspector. Pardon his honest blunders and give him more wisdom." That blessing gave them all a hearty appetite (the inspector excepted), and everyone admitted that old Parson S— was "posted."

Stigmatizing them as "enemies of law and order," the 7th Regiment Gazette, of New York city, refers thus to the potters who, in their recent national convention at Atlantic City, denounced the National Guard as tools of greedy corporations in their attacks on organized labor: "It is difficult, indeed, to conceive of any body of American workmen acknowledging such shocking ignorance and such a woeful lack of patriotism as the members of this union have thus publicly exhibited. Of course, there is no case on record where the National Guard has been called out to suppress organized labor except when the latter was engaged in killing people and destroying property; indeed, in most cases, the local officials wait until a state of anarchy prevails before requesting the presence of the citizen soldiery. The members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters understand this as well as anybody, and their public declaration against the maintenance of law and order should at least warn their employers what to expect in the event of future labor troubles."

Using the happy expedient of the "quiz" system to catch and hold the reader's attention, 1st Lieut W. O. Selkirk, C.A.C., U.S.A., has prepared a catechism of the Manual of Guard Duty in the Regular Army. It is published by John Wiley and Sons, New York. This book was compiled with a view to assisting the Regulars and the National Guardsmen who are called upon to study the Manual. The superiority of the "quiz system" when studying a subject, is acknowledged by all, but the student usually has no time for formulating his own questions. It was thought that a set of questions and answers would supply a convenient and useful instrument. "Should but one person receive any benefit from this small volume," says the author, modestly, "the exertion required in preparing it will not have been in vain."

Preparations are being made for the issue of the new Springfield rifles by the Navy Department to the sailors and marines. When the battleships visit their home yards the next time it is expected that the Krag-Jorgensen rifles will be replaced by the new Springfields. This week, while the fleet was at Newport, 2,500 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles were taken off the battleships and turned over to the training station. It is planned to issue the new rifles to the marines as near as possible at about the same time that the sailors are equipped with them. In order to avoid keeping two kinds of ammunition on the same ship it will be necessary to equip the marines and the sailors with the same rifles.

We have received, with the compliments of Major Piorkowski, the reply of the Krupp Corporation, of Germany, to the attack by an Italian paper on the character of the field material of 75mm., 1906 model, furnished by that firm for the Italian army. The attack was based upon the statements of a "Colonel Mielli," who has no existence. The Krupps wrote to the Italian Minister of War, who replied that the material furnished by the firm had met all tests and merited the appreciation of the War Ministry. To clinch the protest against misrepresentation, the reply before us refers to the highly satisfactory test of the Krupp field piece held in Italy on April 5, 1910.

The Journal Suisse de Chimie reports the result of experiments to determine whether wine is capable of purifying insanitary drinking water and nullifying its injurious effects. The most suitable quantity was found to be the same volume as the water. The white wines proved the more efficacious, reducing the number of germs immediately by eighty-nine per cent., as compared with seventy-four per cent. in the case of red wine. The bactericidal action commences at once and increases to a maximum attained in two to three hours, the whole of the germs being destroyed in some instances.

Probably appreciating the fact that brevity sometimes is the soul of attractiveness as well as the soul of wit the Journal of the United States Infantry Association has curtailed its name, and with the July issue calls itself the Infantry Journal. In the past we have had occasion to thus shorten its title and we have felt some misgivings lest our friends in the Infantry should have considered us wanting in respect to their mensural representative. The abbreviation of the title has given the title page a more artistic appearance, while detracting in no degree from the stern militariness of the contents.

The Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune and the Herald-Republican, of Salt Lake City, recently published very extended notices of "The Service of Coast Artillery," by Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., honor graduate, U.S. Coast Artillery School, and Major Franklin W. Ward, N.G.N.Y. Coast Art., authorized by the War Department and published by Goodenough and Woglom Company, New York. The Herald-Republican also publishes a picture of Captain Hines, and quotes part of the review of the book from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Army haversack ration supplied to the National Guard troops on duty at Pine Camp, N.Y., has given great satisfaction, particularly the coffee component. The men liked the latter better than the coffee they received from the cooks in the permanent camp. The ration consisted of hard bread, bacon, coffee, sugar, salt and pepper. The men say the bacon was good, with fat enough when melted to make a dripping, in which the hard bread could be well soaked. Even chronic kickers, so far as we can learn, were pleased with the haversack ration.

So many of our officers have shown decided ability in writing history that there is little doubt some of the younger ones will fall victims in due time to the *cacoethes scribendi*. To such we would recommend the reading of an article entitled "On Writing Military History," by Captain the Earl Percy, which originally appeared in the London United Service Magazine and is republished in the July Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association. Indeed, it would be well for all officers to read it, as it is of value to readers as well as writers of military history, in showing them how to discriminate between the dogmatic and evasive phrases of an author and the sound reasoning out of situations. Houssaye's "1814" and "1815," Jomini's "Life of Napoleon" and Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson" are examples of what military history should be. In contrast with these Earl Percy mentions a recent article on "McClellan's Campaign on the Yorktown Peninsula" as illustrating a type of writing which is of little, if any, value to the sincere student of campaigns. In this, he says, a certain opinion seems to have been formed as to the lessons of the campaign; facts are then made to fit in with those preconceived ideas; the plans which the various generals should have followed in dealing with the strategic problems are then put before us without any regard to the difficulties, moral and physical; and last, but not least, a famous general, hitherto regarded by most people as little short of a hero, is branded for his "unprecedented behavior" and "defection" at critical periods during the campaign. The author of the article which Earl Percy so unsparringly criticizes is Major G. W. Redway, of the British army, whose book, "The War of Secession" (The Macmillan Company, New York) was reviewed in our issue of July 9, page 1340. Exception may be taken to the remark of Captain Percy that at Marengo "Napoleon lost his head," after one has read in the July Journal of the United Service Institution of India Chapter XI. of "The Battlefields of Northern Italy," in which Lieut. Col. Hon. E. Noel, of the British army, traces the campaign of Marengo, and in which there is no suggestion that Bonaparte lost his head. The arrival of Desaix, with his division of five thousand, which turned the tide of battle, had been counted on by Napoleon, who early in the day had sent a messenger to recall Desaix from Rivolta. Bonaparte's action in sending Monnier's division to Casteleriole, so often censured, Colonel Noel regards as a brilliantly bold stroke tactically, as it prevented a turning movement which would have been fatal to the French army.

One would have been less inclined to doubt the reflection of the melancholy Dane as to the "divinity that shapes our ends" could he have listened a few years ago to the prattle of children mingled with the reminiscent chat of two gray-haired veterans of the Civil War, grandfathers of the little ones. One of the veterans was telling how, when he was an officer in the Confederate service at Morris Island, July 10, 1863, a stray cannon shot from the Union forces came along before the general bombardment at reveille and swept away the whole line of his company's tents, nearly ending his own life. His listener had followed his words with rapt attention, and when the ex-Confederate closed his remarks, raised his glass to his lips and said: "Your health, sir. May you live long and prosper. I fired that shot myself. It was a signal gun without aim or direction, just to start the fire of the Union batteries." Then both were silent, involuntarily turning their faces toward the children who were laughing and playing a few feet away. The ex-Confederate was the father of the children's father, while the Union colonel was the father of the mother. A slight change in the direction of the shot and possibly there would have been no prattling voices to cheer the declining years of these old soldiers. For forty years the fier of that solid shot never knew of its effect and its possible bearing upon his own personal future. As a further coincidence it may be noted that in firing this opening shot in the eventful siege of Charleston, 1863-1864, Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, who relates this experience as his own, fired the signal gun from Battery C, 1st Field Artillery, the same battery which his father, a lieutenant of Artillery in 1832, trained upon Charleston in the days of nullification, when under orders of President Andrew Jackson he lighted his red-hot shot furnace to fire the city in case the state further resisted the demands of the President. The ex-Confederate was Captain Blake, father of Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C. This and other interesting incidents are given in General Farley's entertaining book, entitled, "Three Rivers," the streams being the Hudson, the James and the Potomac.

The reason the revolver has not played the part it should as a cavalry weapon is, in the opinion of Major Molyneux, D.S.O., 12th Cav., British army, that it is "the most neglected of our firearms, never having received the tithe of the attention lavished upon the rifle by the cavalry and the infantry, or upon their own weapons by the artillery. He says he often heard cavalry officers assert that the revolver is almost valueless for mounted use, and the annual exhibition by the gun-shy horses and untrained shots only tends to confirm them in that belief. But the British Major says few will be found to deny the value of the revolver in the hands of a Buffalo Bill, who can make a practical certainty of hitting his man at a dozen yards' distance when riding at any pace. Major Molyneux then shows how proficiency can be obtained with the revolver by means of the mounted duel. First, the horse must be made reliable by the use of blank cartridges fired from his back till he takes no notice of them. The duel is far more interesting as well as far more useful, he says, than any other kind of target practice. It can be carried out with perfect safety by the use of the wax bullets used by the French dueling clubs. One thousand shots can be fired for about fifty-five francs (\$11). An oval track 100 yards long and twelve wide should be marked out. The combatants start from opposite ends of the track, going in the same direction, and as they pass they fire at each other, continuing to move around the oval, and firing each time they pass. These precautions are necessary to prevent injury; a special mask with plate-glass front on the head; a small metal shield on the revolver to protect the right hand; a leather glove on the left hand; a soft goatskin coat covered with whitewash, reaching to the knees, split up behind; a blanket all over the horse, tied with tape behind his quarters and around his neck, and cheap blinkers. At first very few hits will be registered, even at a walk. The improvement, however, is extraordinarily rapid, and the canter will soon be found no more difficult for aiming than the walk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

In his annual report as commander of the Department of the Lakes, for the fiscal year 1909-10, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., tells us that garrison school work has been a success. Of the seven Militia officers who took part three were found deficient. The matter of a post graduate school should be left to the post commanders. The attempt to teach Spanish to the non-commissioned officers is not a success. The very painstaking successful work of Major Fries and his assistants in the conduct of the Militia camps of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison "is entitled to the highest commendation." These camps are the best possible means for the instruction of Militia officers.

On June 30, 1910, 236 officers and 3,391 enlisted men were distributed among the five garrisons of the department. The personnel is most efficient, even more so than during last year, when it was excellent. The training of recruits before assigning them to their permanent organizations in the Army has proved not only a success, but of very great value to the Army. The originator of the plan not only deserves the greatest credit, but also the thanks of all commanding officers of the Army.

The physical condition of the military posts of this department is excellent, though some additional buildings are needed. This is especially felt in the housing of non-commissioned officers. General Grant says: "The results of the practice marches have been even more beneficial than heretofore. The improved discipline and efficiency of the troops is attracting the attention of the citizens of the country through which the troops pass, and the enlisted men are themselves beginning to feel that they have a standing in the public's esteem. This causes the men to put forth their best efforts and make the best possible appearance. A few years ago some apprehension was felt in neighborhoods and routes through which the troops were to march, while now their presence is sought and they are warmly welcomed wherever they pass. The greatly bettered condition of the roads in this section of the United States and the wonderful increase in the number and the improved construction of automobiles have suggested to me the utilization of these machines in the military service. It therefore seems to me that it would be wise if the National Government passed laws that would cause the registration of all automobiles capable of transporting four or more passengers, and that the owners of these machines be legally obliged to transfer them, upon demand, to the Government for military uses, for a sum of money not greater than the first cost of the machine to the owner, at the time the machine is needed. If this were done the Government could have at hand and without cost a supply of transportation for the rapid movement of troops, and in case of need the cost would be vastly less than would be necessary under present conditions."

There has been a decrease of 103 in the number of desertions, or from 271 last year to 168 this year. This improvement is ascribed to the care given in recruiting and the training received by the recruits before joining their permanent organization. The military tournament, the entire management of which was in the hands of the troops, was a success in every respect, and added \$2,403.12 to the Army Relief Fund. General Grant says: "One exhibition drill followed another with a snap and precision that greatly surprised and pleased the public. The spirit manifested by the officers and men was the highest that I had ever seen in any body of men. I recommend that at tournaments to be held in the future no charges be made for admission, but that Chambers of Commerce or other commercial organizations be required to guarantee the necessary expenses, and trust to the sale of reserved seats for their returns."

We are told that "unless fewer officers are detailed from the troops or an additional number of officers added to the Army the efficiency of the troops cannot be sustained. The present mental and physical strain upon the officers serving with troops is greater than should be expected from them even in time of war, and it will be only a question of a short time until the size and cost of the retired list becomes such a burden as to call forth Congressional legislation."

"It would be a step toward the efficiency of our mobile Army if the commissaries and quartermasters at our military posts could be separated from the organizations which garrison them, the administrative officers of the post being permanent and responsible for post property, and the organizations' administrative staff being responsible for the property of their own organizations. The permanent post staff could be detailed from the list of retired officers."

There have been 941 enlisted men tried by G.C.M., with twenty-five acquittals. Of these 424 were for desertion or absence without leave, 48 for disobedience of or disrespect to superiors, 111 for various neglect of duty, 34 for drunkenness. There were 3,210 trials by inferior courts, with fifty-eight acquittals. The number of different men tried was 1,582. "The system established for general courts-martial and inferior courts seems to be all that is required, and only fails where there is in trials lack of careful and intelligent consideration by members of courts of the work devolved on them and neglects and failures on the part of judge advocates in preparing their cases for trial, in conducting trials and in preparing records. There is a growing habit on the part of judge advocates to submit and courts to admit incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant testimony."

The shoes now used are very popular, but the leggins are not liked. The new olive drab cotton clothing is warmer than khaki and does not hold its color. More horses are needed for transportation. A motor truck for rapid transportation of supplies in the field is recommended. Sickness rendered 29.97 per 1,000 ineffective, as against 48.77 last year. There were nineteen deaths, three not in the line of duty. General Grant says: "It is noted that venereal diseases are still the chief cause of non-effectiveness, though there has been quite a reduction of this disease among the troops of this department since my last annual report. I refer to my suggestion in that report that men afflicted with venereal diseases should be dealt with severely, and forfeit all pay and allowances during the period of their non-effectiveness."

The sanitary condition of the posts is excellent, excepting the water supply at Fort Sheridan. Concluding, General Grant says: "In the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Lakes I have been assisted by a most efficient staff. All the officers have shown the greatest interest in their work and have been most loyal to me personally. I take this occasion to express my acknowledgment of their efficient performance of duty. All the members of the clerical force have shown excellent discipline and have faithfully and cheerfully done the

work required of them. My two personal aids, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., and Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., are able officers of very high character, and I greatly appreciate their loyal services. The officers and soldiers of the Department of the Lakes have on all occasions shown a spirit worthy of American soldiers, and discipline among them has been most excellent. All the different units of command have seemed to take pride in maintaining the highest possible standards, and have cheerfully and efficiently performed every duty required."

A NOVEL SIEGE WEAPON.

A new type of field howitzer brought out by Krupp, and which bids fair to revolutionize siege warfare, is described by the London Army and Navy Gazette. Although it fires a shell weighing nearly 200 lbs., the howitzer itself weighs only 12 cwt., a result obtained by the peculiar method of discharging the shell, which is not loaded into the breech, but is affixed on to the end of a steel rod which fits into the bore and projects from the muzzle. When the charge is fired the steel rod is blown out, carrying the shell on its end. With a charge of five and a half ounces of powder the shell ranges for a distance of about 420 yards. The howitzer is a muzzle loader of 2.1-inch caliber, mounted on a traveling bed, from which the wheels are removed for firing. The mounting allows of elevation from 80 deg. down to 43 deg., the lowest angle at which it can be fired, and at which the full range is obtained. To shorten the range additional elevation over 43 deg. is given. The mounting is sighted with ordinary dial sights. The shell is spherical, about sixteen inches in diameter, and contains a burster of 88 lbs. of tritoyl, a new explosive known in England as trinitrotoluid. It is fused with a percussion fuse on the same principle as the old Pettman, which acts on impact in any position. At the base of the shell is a socket extending about halfway through it, which fits loosely on the end of the steel rod. The latter, which is hollow, extends down the bore to the powder chamber (about thirty inches), and projects eight inches from the muzzle. The lower end is enlarged to fit the bore; the upper end is centered by a cap through which it passes, which fits over the muzzle of the howitzer. On discharge the rod, carrying the shell, is propelled out of the howitzer, and after flying a short distance the rod and cap drop out, and the shell goes on alone. Although there is no rifling, the shooting at 420 yards is fairly accurate, the mean error being about five yards.

The new siege weapon cannot altogether replace the powerful 9-inch howitzer, since the shell has little power of penetrating overhead cover or of breaking masonry escarpments. On the other hand, the detonation of such a mass of explosive would disable, by concussion alone, any of the defenders within ten yards of the point of burst. The new weapon is principally designed for supporting the assault by clearing away the defenders from the vicinity of the breach. Owing to its lightness it can readily be brought up by hand to emplacements prepared in the third parallel. In the half hour preceding the assault six of these howitzers could throw ninety shells, carrying a total of three and a half tons of high explosive, into the enemy's works. If this bombardment were continued up to the moment of the crowning of the breach there is little doubt that the storming party would find no one near to oppose them. In the case of a small detached fort a similar bombardment might induce the garrison to surrender without waiting for an assault. In storm-proof works the explosion of, say, fifty of these heavy shells in the ditch would blow in caponiers and counterscarp galleries or cover them with rubbish. It may be said that the employment of the new siege weapon will render it possible to storm and capture a fortress without waiting for a siege train, provided that it is possible, under cover of the fire of the field artillery, to push the approaches within 300 yards of the works.

CASEY'S DIVISION AT SEVEN PINES.

Asserting that two Confederate regiments which attacked Casey's Division at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, lost more men than any other Southern regiments in the Civil War with one exception, Corpl. L. S. Dickey, collaborating with Sergt. Samuel M. Evans, seeks to vindicate Casey's Division in a volume just from the press entitled, "A History of the 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry." In addition to a chronological historical narrative of the regiment, which covers all its activities during its nearly four years' continuous service, a sketch of each company of the regiment, numerous personal sketches embracing several daring escapes from Confederate prisons, three comprehensive articles appear in this volume, viz., "Casey's Division at Seven Pines," "The Battle of Plymouth," and "Life in Andersonville and Florence Confederate Military Prisons." The compilation from the official records bearing on the events treated in these articles makes each valuable as an authoritative reference work. Especially is this true of the article on "Casey's Division at Seven Pines." The author says that had it not been for the valiant action of the weakest and "rawest" division of the Army, "led and encouraged by the white-haired old Mexican War hero, General Casey, in advance of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, the Army of the Potomac would have been disastrously defeated, and the commanding generals responsible for the calamities on Casey's Division utterly discredited as inefficient commanders." General McClellan's despatch to the Secretary of War censuring Casey's Division lauded the conduct of all the other troops engaged in the battle.

By producing the official reports Mr. Dickey has made it possible for the reader to judge of the conduct of the troops of the other divisions engaged, without himself reflecting on them. The despatches sent by General Heintzelman to General McClellan during and immediately following the battle caused him to censure Casey's troops, and the fact that the left wing of the Army of the Potomac was driven back from its first two lines has been generally attributed to Casey's Division, which held the first line, in not making proper resistance. Ignoring the official reports of General Casey and his brigade generals entirely, a careful reading of the official reports and testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war of Generals Keyes and Heintzelman and the official reports of Generals Couch, Peck and Kearny show, in the author's opinion, that Casey's Division held its position longer than Couch and Kearny, and, while it was the weakest division numerically, it sustained a greater loss than any other division engaged in the action. In support of his contention as to Casey's Division, Corporal Dickey quotes from a statement by the Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill, whose division attacked Casey.

POLO IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The 14th Cavalry polo team scored a brilliant victory at Manila, P.I., July 9, 1910, outclassing their opponents in all the winning features of a fast game, and winning the handicap tournament cups of the Manila Polo Club with a final score of 8-2 to 2-3-4 points in their favor. The honors of runners-up in the tournament fell to the Khaki team, which, together with the 14th Cavalry, outdistanced the seven other competing teams starting in the games. During the play and short respite offered between periods for exchange of ponies the 12th Infantry band furnished enlivening music. A correspondent says: "Lieut. Henry A. Meyer's consistent game of fine hitting and scoring of goals was very noticeable throughout the game and highly commended generally. Four goals were counted by him. Capt. O. W. Bell, also of the 14th Cav., was a careful player, and for the time that he has been playing his control of the ball is nothing short of marvelous."

"The playing of the Khaki team was ragged, owing in a great degree to the fact that Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th U.S. Cav., had to play on borrowed ponies, not being able to use the ponies he was familiar with. Another of the Khaki players, Mr. Norton, has been sick, and could not ride at his best. The 14th Cavalry, however, won their game on all-round merits, and it is almost a certainty that they would have won their game with the other players at their best. The team shows improvement in every feature of the game. Capt. S. P. Adams, 14th U.S. Cav., of the Khakis, played especially well. Lieut. A. G. Hixon's riding off was a strong feature for the 14th Cavalry. A decisive string of victories in four matches has won the handicap tournament for the players from Camp Stotsenburg. Line-up of teams and scoring was as follows:

14th Cavalry—(1) Lieutenant Hixson, goals 1; (2) Captain Bell, goals 3; (3) Lieutenant Meyer, goals 4; (4) Captain Adams, goals 1. Total handicap, 6 points.

Khakis—(1) Lieut. R. M. Campbell; (2) Captain Cootes; (3) Capt. J. E. Stephens; (4) Lieut. C. R. Norton. Total handicap, 3 points.

One foul was called against Lieutenant Hixson and one safety made by Lieutenant Norton.

Referee, Mr. McDonald; timekeeper, Lieut. W. W. West, 13th Cav.

Thirty of the polo players, with others who are interested in the sport, dined at the Manila Polo Club July 11. The tournament cups were presented to the members of the winning team from the 14th U.S. Cavalry and the health of the team and the regiment was pledged in hearty manner.

Marking the close of the largest polo tournament ever held in the Philippines, the dinner was made the occasion for a discussion of polo, past, present and future, and all of the speeches were congratulatory and optimistic. The party dined at a long table that ran the length of the clubhouse, and the latter was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns.

The principal speeches of the evening were made by Governor General Forbes, who presented the cups to the winning team and congratulated and thanked the Army for the large part it played in making the tournament a success; Major General Duvall, U.S.A., who responded in happy vein for the Army; Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, who replied when the 14th Cavalry was pledged; Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, who discussed the honors of polo, and Capt. John E. Stephens, 2d U.S. Field Art., who revealed the secrets of the manner in which the Khakis were trained for their meteoric career in the tournament. At the conclusion of the speaking there were songs by Captain Cootes, Lieutenant Campbell and others.

Those present at table beside those mentioned above were Major W. S. Scott, Mr. P. J. Buckland, of Nagasaki; Capt. S. P. Adams, W. R. Smedberg, R. C. Foy, W. Mitchell and O. W. Bell, Lieuts. H. A. Meyer, E. V. Armstrong, I. P. Swift, C. L. Scott, E. L. Franklin, J. F. Taulbee, W. W. West, H. T. Bull, G. W. De Armond, N. E. Margetts, J. M. Pillow, G. A. Trumbo, W. H. Garrison, A. G. Hixson and H. R. Smalley.

FORMBY'S "AMERICAN CIVIL WAR."

In writing his book, "The American Civil War," (Scribners, New York), John Formby was inspired by the belief that he could find "no book of convenient size dealing with the whole war by land and sea, nor any work in which contemporary events were sufficiently kept together, so as to explain the varying phases of the war, or had maps of satisfactory size on standardized scales." Of other histories he says: "None set forth the real causes of the war, or a summary of its results, or gave sufficient attention to the distracting effect of the operations of Napoleon III in Mexico." Typographically, the author has adopted a new style in printing the names of the participants on one side in italics and those on the other in Roman type. The maps are published in a separate volume of sixty-five pages. With the exceptions of the maps of the progress of the war, of the war at sea, and of Mexico, all are on one of two standard scales or on factors or multiples of them, the campaign maps being based on Philip's Atlas scale of about sixty miles to an inch. A, those of the battles on the French military scale of one-eighty thousandth, one and a quarter miles, or two kilometers, to an inch; B, the only scale that expresses both miles and kilometers in terms of an inch, with an error of less than one per cent. in yards. The scale of B is approximately forty-eight times that of A.

Veterans of the Civil War will smile when they come to page 109, where the word "mud" is spelt in huge capitals, as expressing the author's appreciation of it as one of the chief features in the campaign of the war that explained otherwise inexplicable delays. What such a handicap meant to the movement of troops is shown in Sherman's memoirs, where he says: "The country from Savannah to Goldsboro, N.C., generally was in a state of nature, with innumerable swamps with simply mud roads, nearly every mile of which had to be corduroyed." Yet Sherman's men were so hardened and seasoned by the march from Atlanta to the sea that they covered those 425 miles to Goldsboro in fifty days in midwinter. Interesting bits of character study brighten this book, as, when in describing Fremont as "the most extraordinary of all the characters who appear on the stage of the great American Civil War," the author says: "He was useless as a soldier because he could neither command nor obey," a weakness which no one

will deny would disqualify anyone for wearing a uniform. General Sheridan he finds far surpassed all other commanders of the war "in the care and clearness with which his orders were drawn up." Of Sherman we are told his "was the clearest intellect brought to bear on the war," and of all the soldiers he, only saw clearly the task that confronted Lincoln at the opening of the war. General Johnston "was essentially an engineer and not given to the offensive, whereby he lost many chances." The irritable temper of Bragg, "the best disciplinarian in the Southern army," kept him from achieving what his ability made possible. This weakness also militated against Meade. In fact, the young officer of our Army cannot read this book without perceiving the value of the saying of Scripture that "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

The English of the book might be improved, as in the case of such expressions as "close on 50 years," "got to know," and "the individual States were in a very different position to the Union than they had been."

An analysis by Formby of the influences which induced Gen. Robert E. Lee to go with his state rather than remain with the Union may seem to many admirers of the great Confederate commander to do injustice to his character. The book says, at page 38: "The fact remains that many states remodeled their state constitutions in view of the altered conditions [before the war] and this was no empty form; for a state commands the allegiance of its citizens and may punish them for treason to it, which had a great effect in making men who did not agree with the action of their states follow them into secession, of whom the most notable was General Lee, who hated war as heartily as he hated slavery, and, though a Virginian, did not believe in the right of secession, but was devotedly loyal to his state." This is not clearly worded, and the hasty reader may draw from it the idea that General Lee was constrained to draw his sword in behalf of Virginia through fear of being accused of treason to his state. The mistake the author makes, perhaps, is in associating the meaning of the word "state" in its customary use in diplomacy with the limitations of a state of the American Union. In diplomacy a state means an independent power qualified to make treaties, declare war, etc., attributes which did not attach to the members of the family of American states even before the war. With us the "state" of diplomacy is the Union as a whole. It is inconceivable that so high-minded a soldier as General Lee, if he did not believe in the right of secession, could have been influenced into going with his state into the Confederacy through fear of punishment for treason if he had remained with the Union.

COOKS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is one important detail in connection with the instruction of the National Guard at joint maneuver camps which should be carefully considered by the War Department, and that is the matter of cooks for the enlisted men. In National Guard companies, with very few exceptions, it is impossible to secure enlisted men as cooks who are at all competent to fulfil their duties in the field. The result is that food is improperly prepared and cooked, there is a great wastage, and consequently the men return from camp frequently disgusted with their experience of short and poorly cooked rations. With the same issue of rations the enlisted cooks of the Army have properly prepared and sufficient food. With only ten days in camp every other year, however, and the many changes in the personnel of the National Guard, it is impossible to secure trained cooks from among the enlisted men, and some wise company officers never attempt to, but secure professional cooks and, when they can, from men who have served in that capacity in the Army. Under these conditions the companies are well fed. In the opinion of many officers it would be a wise plan for the War Department to allow the detail of Army cooks to the National Guard at maneuver camps, and they would serve also as instructors to the kitchen detail as well, and the latter would learn something practical. Although officers of the New York National Guard on duty at Pine Camp during the first period praised the quantity and quality of the rations issued, the fact remains that some commands did not live wholly on the Army rations, but supplied a lot of extras themselves and had professional cooks. Officers of some Infantry regiments purchased supplies from the post exchanges, because the rations drawn, owing to the inability of cooks, were insufficient. Members of some companies donated ten cents per man per day for extra rations, and there is general grumbling over this experience. Under these conditions it will be harder to get men to go to camp in the future, and the tales of scarce and poorly cooked rations have resulted in hundreds of absent men this year, and the absentee list will probably be even larger in the future. The 22d Engineers secured Army cooks, and the result was that they were well fed. There is practically no beneficial instruction to National Guardsmen in cooking under the present system.

GUARDSMAN.

POST ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

Manila, P.I., July 13, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to the article appearing in your issue of June 4, 1910, suggesting that post ordnance sergeants serving at Coast Artillery posts be permitted to qualify as gunners and receive the extra compensation allowed for such qualification, I desire to state that post ordnance sergeants are appointed to their positions from sergeants from the line of the Army—Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery. They are simply, as the regulations imply, storekeepers in charge of ordnance property, their duties being similar to the other post non-commissioned staff officers, post quartermasters and post commissary sergeants. If, during their service at Coast Artillery posts, they perform work requiring mechanical skill, such as repairing costly telescopic instruments and mounting and assembling seacoast guns and carriages, which "N. C. S." states in his article they are now doing, such work is probably done on their own volition. For the repair of costly telescopic instruments the ordnance department employs mechanics.

As to the mounting and assembling of seacoast guns and carriages, this work is done or should be done by men of the Coast Artillery Corps. Circular No. 34, Department of the East, 1905, publishes a decision of the Chief of Staff of the Army defining the duties of an ordnance sergeant, and it distinctly states that mounting of guns, assembling of carriages, mechanical maneuvers, etc., are not part of an ordnance sergeant's duties.

If ordnance sergeants are doing the work required of

sergeants of the Coast Artillery Corps they should, in justice, be permitted to qualify and receive the extra compensation allowed such sergeants for doing this work. But, according to regulations and existing orders and decisions, such work is not required of ordnance sergeants; therefore the plea of "N. C. S." does not seem logical.

There seems to be at some Coast Artillery posts a prevailing belief that an ordnance sergeant is a mechanic. This erroneous belief should be removed. Ordnance sergeants are appointed after long and faithful service as sergeants in the line of the Army and as a recognition and reward for such service; also for the better care and preservation of ordnance property at military posts. To expect these old sergeants to become mechanics is, I believe, asking too much. Few, if any, have any mechanical ability.

If an ordnance sergeant attends to his duties—the care and preservation of ordnance and ordnance property, leaving the mounting of guns and carriages and the repair of instruments, etc., to the proper persons—he will be doing all that is required of him by existing regulations, and, I believe, his compensation is ample.

VETERAN.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 20, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to a paragraph in yesterday's JOURNAL, relating to the happy condition in Company M, 25th Infantry, in not losing a man by desertion for a period of more than three years, permit me to hark back to the days of the "old Army," twenty years ago, when, in 1890, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the commanding officer of Company K, 23d Infantry, in a final order on its disbandment, stated that during its six years' tour of duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., recently completed, the company had lost but two men by desertion, and during four consecutive years at that station none; also that during the twenty-four years of its existence as an organization no man had died from natural cause.

G. A. GOODALE, Brig. Gen., retired.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Interesting figures as to the British parcels post are given by U.S. Consul-Gen. John L. Griffiths, of London, in the Consular and Trade Reports. The parcels-post business transacted through the British post-office in 1909 was as follows: Parcels forwarded, 2,808,051, of which 221,639 were insured; parcels received, 1,534,042, of which 140,782 were insured; total parcels forwarded and received 4,342,093, an increase of 89,732 over the preceding year, and an increase of 15,227 parcels insured. There has been a very great growth in the number of parcels sent from the United Kingdom to the United States by reason of the revision of the rates of postage, and the increase in the maximum weight from four pounds six ounces to eleven pounds.

Cordite is the outcome of the strange paradox that if you mix together the two most powerful explosives the result is a smokeless, slow burning powder of great velocity. Nitroglycerine and gun cotton mixed together with a little petroleum jelly make cordite. "It is curious," says the United Service Gazette, of London, "to see the two deadly explosives being kneaded together into a paste by women with the same unconcern as dough is kneaded for bread. Indeed, machines similar to those used in bakeries take up the work and knead the buff-colored cordite paste for seven hours. Then it is forced through molds and issues in long cords (hence the name cordite), the thickness of which is varied according to the weapon in which it is to be used. For big guns cordite is half an inch thick and cut into lengths of thirty-seven inches. Rather more than 1,000 of these cordite sticks, packed in two bundles, make up the cartridge for a 12-inch gun. For the rifle cordite is pressed into a very thin string (like the finest macaroni), and sixty of these strands one and a half inches long make the neat little bundle which lies inside the cartridge case. For some continental armies cordite is made in thin, flat strips, like whalebone. The ease with which cordite can be fashioned into any shape explains how Mr. Haldane, as he told the House of Commons a year or two ago, came to use a walking stick made out of cordite. Kept away from fire cordite can be handled with impunity."

As a sequel to the wonderful riding shown by Italian army officers at the International Horse Show, London, a party of British cavalry officers are to leave shortly for Rome to study the system of riding as taught in the Italian army. The visit is being paid at the invitation of the Italian military authorities, and the officers are paying their own expenses, since the War Office is unable to sanction any expenditure from public funds.

The superannuated Turkish cruiser *Mansour* sank Aug. 13 on a mudbank near Constantinople, where she had been anchored awaiting final orders for her scrapping.

The *Niobe* and *Rainbow* are to be transferred from English to Canadian waters for use as training ships for the Canadian navy. The *Niobe* will cross the Atlantic in September and take up her quarters at Halifax, her training field being the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Later she will serve as parent ship of the six destroyers, to be begun in about a year. The Army and Navy Gazette, London, says: "The destroyers will remain at first in the Atlantic, but the four cruisers to be built will be divided between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. On the latter the *Rainbow* will be stationed for training purposes and for fishery protection duties. This vessel is to leave for Esquimaux this month. As soon as the *Niobe* and *Rainbow* arrive on their stations recruiting will begin; in the mean time the Admiralty have agreed to lend the Canadian government the necessary officers and men for the safe conduct of the ships and the officers for instruction duty. Halifax will also be the venue of the naval college, which will open in temporary quarters in October with a class of thirty cadets, although over 200 applications for admission to the college have been received. A civil service examination will be held for boys about fifteen years of age, and successful candidates will undergo a two years' course in the college, costing them about \$500. They will spend a similar period at sea as midshipmen, receiving pay at the rate of two dollars a day, out of which they must provide their uniforms and mess. They will then receive commissions as sublieutenants, with three dollars a day. It is reported that the first yards will be constructed at Montreal, with docks at Quebec. Writing on June 29, the London Times Toronto correspondent wrote that 'plans have been approved for drydocks at Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario and Vancouver, B.C.' The former place would be convenient for vessels on either of the Great Lakes, but it is 900 miles further inland than Montreal."

From a circular received at the War Department by Cavalry officers it is apparent that the Cavalry Equipment Board, in session at Rock Island, is going into every feature of the equipment of this arm of the Service. The questions that are being submitted to the officers for suggestions include every part of the equipment of the cavalrman and his mount. The following are some of the most important subjects on which opinions are being requested: Saddle—Bars lengthened? Pommel changed so as to admit of carrying the saddle bags? Bottom of the bags covered with some material to fit and protect the horse's back? Quarter straps with a loose end, and attached to the cantle, lacing thence through the cinch ring, then to the pommel and back to tie in the cinch ring? Straps or laces in place of coat straps? Single stirrup strap instead of double fastened with a hook? Stirrups without the hood, the wood covered with leather and with loops on the bottom for carrying extra horse-shoes? Saddle blanket abolished? A corona in its place, canvas and woolen, the canvas next to horse, made to add to or take away? Shall the bed blanket be worn under the saddle in the field? Opinion especially requested on this point. The Patterson rifle carrier virtually agreed on; that being the case, shall the gun sling be retained? Saber hanging in rear of right leg? Picket pin in leather case in front of saber, to be used with entrenching tool, and carrying a pair of nippers? Nosebag enlarged so as to carry forage? Pistol lanyard abolished? Spurs straightened and shortened? Lariat made of hair and shortened? Saddle bags made much smaller and carried on pommel? Currycomb and brush made smaller? Hoof hook fastened on comb? Web halter for garrison use and combination bridle and halter for the field? Shall the bit be single or double, the curb bit stiff or broken? Shall the overcoat be short or long? Style of hat? Suggestions as to a compressed field forage? Shelter tent poles abolished and saber used therefor? The regimental commander would like to have the views of all officers on any or all of these subjects. Letters on these subjects should be submitted without delay to the adjutant, 6th Cavalry, in order that they may be forwarded before the departure of the regiment. Recommendations and arguments on the subject should, in order that they may be easily considered by the board, be clear and concise. Long and involved arguments make more work for the board, and are liable to obscure the meaning of the writer.

With the great National shooting matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, concluded, the eyes of the shooting world are turned upon Sea Girt, N.J., where the matches of the New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania State Rifle Associations will be held, beginning Sept. 1 and lasting until Sept. 10. These three state rifle associations, which have combined their meetings for the past several years, always offer an attractive program, and the matches this year will be participated in by as many, if not more, teams than ever before. The nearness of Sea Girt to such famous New Jersey resorts as Asbury Park, Long Branch, Belmar, Spring Lake and numerous others, running all the way up to Seabright and Atlantic Highlands, enables visitors to reach the range very easily, and every day during the matches hundreds of ladies lend their presence to make the scene interesting and agreeable. As for many years past, the executive officer and post commandant during the coming tournament will be Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey and Mayor of Passaic. He will be assisted by Col. Charles A. Reid, for New Jersey; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, for New York, and Major E. C. Goddard, for Pennsylvania. There will be twenty-nine rifle contests all told, including those for teams and individuals, in addition to revolver matches. Contestants will include many of the best shots in the Regular Services, as well as those from the National Guard and from the ranks of civilians.

It will be six or seven months before the new Infantry Drill Regulations will be ready for publication. Not only on account of the adoption of the new equipment has it become necessary to make important changes in the regulations, but there will be quite a number of new formations. Perhaps it is better to say that a number of important changes are under consideration, as the report of Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the General Staff, has not yet been adopted. It is doubtful whether there ever was so much conscientious work done on the revision of the regulations as Colonel Duncan has been doing on this effort to improve the regulations. He has not only sought the advice of officers in the Army, but has called for suggestions from the Militia and has consulted every known foreign authority on infantry drills. One of the most interesting changes that will be made will be a modified form of the hollow square formation that was included in the drill regulations of 1873. This will be in connection with street formations to be used in riots and in savage warfare. These formations are suggested by officers of long service in the Philippines and officers of the National Guard who have had experience in riots. The new street formations will be somewhat spectacular in their character, and will make a parade of soldiers more impressive to the general public. An idea of the work of revising the regulations can be obtained when it is known that the equipment of a sergeant with a sword, instead of a gun, will result in several hundred changes in the old regulations. The new sword to be carried by the first sergeant will be a modified Cavalry saber. The fact that in the new equipment on heavy marches the bayonet is to be carried on the haversack, instead of at the side, will also necessitate many changes in the drill regulations. Shortly the new regulations in a tentative form will be sent to officers of the Army and the state Militia for suggestions. After these suggestions have been received they will be carefully considered before final action is taken on the new regulations.

So rapidly do aviation achievements follow one another that only the larger feats find room for mention these days. In the week of Aug. 14-20 the most striking thing was the flight of an American, John B. Moissan, of Chicago, from Paris to England, carrying a passenger with him in his Blériot monoplane. This was the first flight from the French capital to English soil. The flight began an hour before sunset on Aug. 16, and Amiens was reached two hours later. Leaving that city at 5:45 the next morning, Calais was reached at 7:40. Three hours after the aeroplane was in the air over the Channel, and shortly before noon,

Moissan landed near Dover, England, guiding his flight by the compass, as he had never been in England. The American weighs 135 pounds, but the French mechanic who occupied the seat beside him in the flight weighs 175 pounds. On Aug. 17 the 4.85-mile cross-country race of aviators in France was won by Le Blanc in a Blériot monoplane. The race was run in laps. The total time for the 4.85 miles, actual flying time, was 11 hours 55 minutes and 59 seconds, an average of nearly forty miles an hour, with no allowance for detours or time spent in battling with storms. The world's record for starting an aeroplane was broken in England on Aug. 15, when C. Grahame-White, the English aviator, rose from the ground in a space of 20 feet 9 inches. Lieut. B. D. Foulis, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, last March, made the previous record, getting his plane in flight in sixty-five feet. Moissan is an architect who went to Europe on a pleasure trip. He was caught by the aviation fever and had two planes for his experiments.

The purchase of a number of battleships in the United States by the Chinese government is one of the possible results of the visit of Prince Tsai to this country this fall. The Prince is at the head of the Chinese navy, and it is understood that one of the purposes of this visit will be to study the American Navy, with a view of deciding whether the Chinese government should purchase the ships for its new navy here. While the Chinese government will probably go into the open market for its new ships, it is known to be favorably inclined to this country in letting its contracts. The policy of the State Department in dealing with the Eastern question has done much to create a friendly feeling in China for this country. The progressive element in China, which now appears to be in the ascendancy, is especially friendly. Taking all things into consideration, it is said that there is a very excellent prospect of American shipbuilders securing some large contracts from China. During his stay in this country it is stated that Prince Tsai will spend a greater part of his time in visiting shipyards, the government navy yards and other manufacturers of naval material. He will also visit the Naval Academy.

Reports to the War Department and Forestry Bureau Aug. 25 indicate that the forest fires in the Northwest are now practically under control. Still, the War Department has not decided to withdraw its forces from the localities which have been swept by the fires, and will not until the flames are entirely extinguished. It still has thirty-two companies on duty there. The reports received show the following location of troops: Ashland, Ore., Company A, 1st Infantry; Butte Falls, Ore., Companies E, F, G, H, I and M, 1st Infantry; Wallawa, Ore., L, 1st Infantry; Union, Ore., B, 1st Infantry; Auburn and Colfax, Cal., 60th and 147th, Coast Artillery; Wallace, Idaho, I, 25th Infantry; Avery, Idaho, G, 25th Infantry; Republic, Wash., C and D, 1st Infantry; Lo Lo Hot Springs, Mont., H and L, 14th Infantry; Olney, Mont., E, 14th Infantry; Strylner, Mont., F, 14th Infantry; Dixon, Mont., E and H, 25th Infantry; Arlee, Mont., I and M, 14th Infantry; Camas Creek, Mont., B and C, 14th Infantry; Lake Kintla, Mont., I and L, 2d Infantry; near Belton, Mont., M, 2d Infantry; near Nyack, Mont., L and M, 25th Infantry; near Midvale, Mont., K, 25th Infantry; Curam, Mont., D, 14th Infantry.

The Army Infantry team has splendidly won the shoot for the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year, with the big lead of seventy-one points over the Army Cavalry team, which has the honor of winning second honors. It was a gallant struggle for the prize-winning honors among the leading teams, but a few points separating the leading units below the infantrymen. The Iowa National Guard is to be congratulated upon winning third prize, and being only three points behind the Army Cavalry team, and the Navy is to be congratulated upon winning fourth prize, being only one point behind the Iowa men. The Naval Academy team of midshipmen just missed a tie for fourth place by four points. There were forty-three competing teams. It is regretted that the team from the U.S. Marine Corps should have been disqualified at one range for failing to keep the rules. Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th U.S. Inf., the executive officer, is not one that will tolerate the slightest violation of rules in any direction, and is insistent for absolutely clean competition. An account of the match will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The value of the Army's widely employed finger print identification system was well demonstrated when the body, with a bullet hole in the forehead, found in the Hudson River at Fort Lee, N.J., Aug. 13, was identified by means of finger prints as that of Corp. Richard J. Farrell, U.S.A., of the recruiting station at Fort Slocum, N.Y. The body was about to be buried without identification when the A.G.O. in Washington heard of the case, and there being some reason to think that the man might have been a soldier an order was telegraphed from Washington to Fort Jay to send a man over to Fort Lee to make finger prints of the corpse. The prints were received in Washington the next morning, and immediately the identity of Farrell was established. Steps were at once taken to see that the body received treatment due to a deceased soldier and that it be sent to the dead man's relatives, all at government expense. Farrell, it is believed, was murdered in a quarrel. The location of the bullet wound in the middle of the forehead, showed that he was shot before he was drowned.

The Boston Herald of Aug. 23 says: "The transformation that of late has been wrought in the architectural setting of West Point and the betterment in its external equipment and teaching and disciplinary ideals, as well as in practical additions to the cadets' working knowledge of their profession, which have been introduced by the authorities, make it imperative to acknowledge the eminent service to the Military Academy and the Army which Col. Hugh L. Scott has rendered by his broad, aggressive, far-sighted policy as Superintendent. Not the least of his services has been his relating West Point more closely to the other educational agencies of the country, as it should be." A correspondent of the New York Times, "E. T. W.," says of Colonel Scott: "The unshrinking courage which he maintained when the Commander-in-

Chief, the late President Roosevelt, proposed to disregard law, override regulations and carry out his own sweet will, regardless of everything, in the cases of the West Point cadets, properly sentenced to dismissal, should entitle Colonel Scott to the gratitude of every lover of discipline and order, and discipline should be the life and breath of West Point."

From preliminary reports it would appear that the sanitary conditions of the camps of instruction this year were exceptionally good. There were only a few cases of typhoid fever reported, and most of them have already been traced to infection outside of the camps. There were more cases of typhoid fever at Chickamauga than at any other camp, yet there were only seven cases reported, which is far below the average to be found in a Southern town of the same population of the camp during the maneuvers. In the other camps only two were reported at American Lake and two at Fort D. A. Russell. Medical Corps officers are highly pleased with the results of the regulations that were put into effect at the camps. In most of the camps the Army Corps officers were in control, while in others the Militia and the Army Corps co-operated.

Granada, the most important city on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, was captured on Aug. 19 by the insurgent army under Gen. Luis Mena. President Madriz turned his office over to José Estrada, brother of the insurgent leader. Managua fell on Aug. 22 without resistance. In a decree issued on Aug. 23 José Estrada gave full recognition to the provisional government formed at Bluefields last year, with Gen. Juan Estrada as President. The downfall of the Madriz government was accomplished quietly, and was marked by no scenes of disorder. Madriz left Managua on the night of Aug. 21 for San Salvador, accompanied by several of his highest officers. Madriz succeeded Zelaya. The war has cost four thousand lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. José Estrada has lived quietly in Managua, the Madriz capital, taking no part in the war.

An inventor has favored General Wood with his views on the subject of providing a submarine large enough and wicked enough to flap a huge wing over an unsuspecting battleship, drag it down to the bottom of the ocean and hold it there until its crew is drowned. General Wood has forwarded the plan to the Navy Department. Next we shall have a flying ship large enough to pick a Dreadnought out of the water and drop it on to the rocks. It is melancholy to think what would happen to the vessel that should chance to be caught at the same time from above and below. Would the man-of-war be rent apart, would the submarine drag balloon and all into the depths or would the flyer lift the battleship and the submarine into the air? In any case these new messengers of destruction would give a lively flip to promotion, and there is comfort in that thought.

Unofficial reports have reached the War Department of the riding tests which are being taken by officers. In a number of the departments the commanding officers are already conducting these tests, and by November, or at least the latter part of the month, most of them will be completed. It is planned to hold the tests for the officers stationed at Washington some time in October. Under the order general officers are entitled to be excused from taking the physical examination and test, but so far no applications have been made to the Adjutant General. Doubtless a number of officers will take advantage of this provision in the order, but their number, according to current reports, will be comparatively small. It is understood that a number of the older officers are planning to take the test, much to the surprise of the Department.

A General Order from the War Department, directing Companies E, F and G, 5th U.S. Cavalry, to be sent to Hawaii, will be published as soon as the details of change in superintendents of the Yellowstone Park can be arranged with the Department of the Interior. Major L. M. Brett, 1st Cav., will succeed Major Harry C. Benson, 5th Cav., as Superintendent of the Park at the same time that the 3d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry relieves the 5th Cavalry at Fort Yellowstone. The Acting Secretary of the Interior had agreed to the change, but it will be necessary to go through the formalities of making the appointment before an order can be issued.

Reports on the physical examinations of officers under the general order so far received at the War Department show that the general condition of the personnel is very good. If the reports received are any criterion of the general physical condition of the officers there will be very few retirements this year as the result of the failure to pass physical examinations. It is, however, too early to make any predictions, as later reports may contain some surprising developments. It is probable that those who have any doubts as to their physical condition will delay taking the examination as long as possible.

Certificates of merit have been awarded to enlisted men of the Army as follows: Pvt. Andrew J. Harmon, Co. M, 3d Inf., U.S.A., for saving, at the risk of his own life, a comrade from drowning at Zamboanga, P.I., on Dec. 25, 1909; Pvt. Thomas H. Styles, Co. I, 21st Inf., for saving, at the risk of his own life, a comrade from drowning in Lake Lanao, P.I., Dec. 12, 1909; Corp. George P. Stokes, Co. I, 21st Inf., for saving, at the risk of his own life, a comrade from drowning in Lake Lanao, P.I., Dec. 12, 1909.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Torpedo Divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, now at San Diego, Cal., have been ordered to San Francisco on Sept. 5 for a stay of ten days to take part in a celebration to be held by the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West on Sept. 8, 9 and 10, in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. The Princeton will also be present during the celebration.

The three powder mills of the American Powder Company, on the Acton-Maynard town line, Mass., were blown up Aug. 24. One man, a laborer, was killed.

A HINT FOR OUR COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The attention of Coms. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and other military food experts is called to the statement of a British officer serving in India that depriving soldiers of their accustomed meals is really an exhilarating experience. What a relief this will be to General Sharpe! Here for years he has been studying how to give the soldier his meals regularly and in the best style. His library is full of works in German and French, which he has translated to make his task simpler, and now along comes this India officer to knock all his theories into the proverbial cocked hat; but at the same time it removes much of his worry. Why fuss around seeing to the excellence of the ration when all you have to do is to keep the soldier hungry in order to brace him up?

This out-Fletchers Fletcher, and would even surprise the late Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who spent so many delightful hours in figuring out on how little a man could live and still thrive. Major Gen. Fred D. Grant and other commanders of maneuver camps for Regulars and National Guard need no longer be fretted over complaints of the lack of food, like some of those made by Militiamen who have returned from Pine Camp. If called upon for an explanation, these commanders could say they were training the soldiers on the Hart plan. This Hart scheme is destined to make war much cheaper, and to that extent is going to injure the "peace" propaganda, whose chief stock in trade, next to the "horrors" of war, has been the "cost" of war. Now that troops can get along beneficially without the meals which previously have been considered necessary, it will be seen how the cost of carrying on a campaign in the field can be lessened. Some future Napoleon in the shadow of the Pyramids, when he finds that the supply train has not come up and the men are exhausted from hunger, may address them as follows: "Soldiers, from yonder Pyramids forty centuries look down upon you. That is a long time, but it will also be a long time before you get a meal. However, science tells us it is wise to give the stomach a long rest. There is no better time than the present for that rest. So turn in and awake exhilarated." Captain Hart expounds his surprising theory of stimulating the soldier by depriving him of food in a discussion of the problem of food supply in war in the July Journal of the United Service Institution of India.

The basis of Captain Hart's theory is that we have been misled as to the speed of digestion, which, he holds, requires at least one-half a day. He says that the belief that men are unable to work on an "empty stomach" is a great fallacy. Unless a man gets his breakfast at his usual time he begins to experience a "sinking" feeling in the stomach, and attributes it to emptiness. Nothing of the kind, says Captain Hart. This sinking feeling is due only to fermentation of food already in the stomach. Those who have undergone real hunger have suffered no pain at all after the first two or three days; that is to say, after the stomach was really empty. The pains occurred during the first days, while the food was fermenting in the stomach. The taking of a meal, as a rule, dispels this feeling, because it acts like a fresh quantity of cold water added to some already boiling. Those who have eaten certain kinds of light foods because they would be digested in an hour or so will be surprised by Captain Hart's statement that "the process of digestion is now known to take from twelve to sixteen hours at least, and it is desirable that the stomach should be left in peace for at least the former period once every twenty-four hours, instead of being continually teased with small meals and big. One can soon learn to go for twelve hours or sixteen hours without a meal, and though in peace time this is seldom necessary, yet it is very important to realize the fact thoroughly and to get one's men to realize it. Imagination plays so important a part in one's physical state and well-being that as soon as men begin to imagine they are fainting from lack of food they will do so in reality. If they realized that they usually ate at a certain time through sheer greed, and not because it was necessary, deprivation of a meal at the accustomed time would possibly have rather an exhilarating effect than otherwise." Obstreperous company officers who may protest that they are not getting a proper issue of rations may hereafter be waved aside with the suggestion that they are talking out of "sheer greed."

It was less than a year ago that Wilbur Wright flew over the foreign and home warships anchored in the North River, New York, at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, but, stirred by the recent flights of C. Grahame-White, the English aviator, over the British fleet at Mounts Bay and Tor Bay, the United Service Gazette, of London, says they are an "object lesson on the progress toward delivering an effective attack on a fleet that the ordnance manufacturers appear to be making in producing an effective gun for repelling an onslaught of aircraft on our seacraft. A start has been made, and undoubtedly a British anti-aircraft gun will presently be proofed and passed for service on a mounting from which it can be fired at any angle. Krupp has provided Germany with a very handy and formidable weapon for overhead work, both ashore and afloat. This gun can describe a complete circle in the horizontal plane, and has the remarkable effective range of 7,000 yards. This will certainly enable a battleship to deal effectively with an air fleet under present conditions, as 21,000 feet is a great height for a dirigible or aeroplane to ascend, and transcends all present records for such machines as White used at Tor Bay. The projectile for the German gun weighs about twelve pounds and contains an explosive charge. In addition to the explosive charge, it also carries an incendiary composition, which is ignited at the moment of firing and leaves a trail of burning gas in the air. This trail is visible in the daylight as well as in the dark, so that "spotting" is possible, and the gun can be adjusted after each round if adjustment is necessary."

While the prohibitionists are rejoicing over their recent victories in making many counties and states "dry," it is instructive to note that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is steadily increasing. The U.S. Brewers' Association, in a circular letter just issued, says that in the ten years, 1900-1910, beer sales jumped from thirty-three million barrels to fifty-nine million, the percentage of increase being 51.2, while the estimated increase in population is only 22.6. Distilled spirits showed an increase in the decade of 44.9 per cent. The year ended June 30, 1910, was the largest in volume of business recorded in the history of the brewing trade, the gain

over the previous year being 5.65 per cent., or more than three million barrels. The general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League recently asserted in his annual report that forty-one million people live in prohibition territory. If these sets of figures are correct, either prohibition is far from prohibiting or the forty million Americans living in wet territory have a terrible thirst. The figures given here are of special value in discussing the subject of the Army canteen. If sumptuary laws as a whole do not decrease drinking among the general population, it is not to be expected that the abolition of the canteen at Army posts is going to lessen drinking among soldiers. Indeed, one National Guard officer of a New York city regiment said to us: "The absence of the canteen at Pine Camp was very beautiful in theory, but it was a miserable delusion in practice. It is true that the men had to go some distance outside to get liquor, but when they did find it they drank enough to last them a good long time, and, of course, that was too much. If they had had it handy there would have been no occasion for loading up for the future."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th U.S. Inf., who upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 19, 1910, after more than thirty-six years service, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 13, 1853. He entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1874, and after graduation was commissioned an additional second lieutenant, and assigned to the 4th Infantry, June 14, 1878. He was promoted second lieutenant fourteen days later, and remained with the 4th Infantry until March 2, 1901, when he was promoted major, 19th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, July 13, 1906. After his graduation leave he was on frontier duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, during the Indian troubles and was engaged with the Ute Indians, Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, 1879, at Milk River, Colo. He subsequently served at Forts Bridger, Wyo., Leavenworth, Kas., Spokane, Wash., and Sherman, Idaho, to August, 1889. He next served as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College to Sept. 1, 1892. He was on duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, from January, 1893, to October, 1896, and was on the expedition protecting the N.P. R.R. Other subsequent duties included the command of Fort Sheridan from April 20 to Aug. 31, 1898. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and participated in skirmishes at La Loma church, March 11 and 17, in two armed reconnaissances to Novaliches, and was in command of his company in the three skirmishes on the Morong expedition. He was with the 4th Infantry on the expedition to Das Marinas, participating in the battle of June 19 and the skirmish of June. He also saw other active service in the Philippines and was on duty in Cuba. His last post of duty was at Fort Snelling, Minn. He has been granted leave until the date of his retirement.

Capt. V. K. Hart, 15th U.S. Inf., who has been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and who will be retired to date from Dec. 17, 1910, was born in Kansas April 9, 1871. He was appointed to West Point from Wyoming in 1889, and was graduated on June 12, 1893, and promoted to the Army as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 16th Infantry. He was transferred to the 17th Infantry Aug. 4, 1893, and was promoted first lieutenant April 26, 1898. He served with the 17th Infantry in the campaign in Cuba, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and in the siege of Santiago. He went to the Philippines in February, 1899, and was promoted captain, 29th Infantry, on Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 17th Infantry in April of that year, and was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department in 1903. He was, in 1907, assigned to the 15th Infantry. Captain Hart is the son of the late Major Verling K. Hart, 5th U.S. Cav., a Civil War veteran. Captain Hart's last post of duty was at Fort Douglas, Utah. He has been granted leave to Dec. 17 next, the date of his retirement.

Pharmacist Joseph H. Graham, U.S.N., who will retire for age on Sept. 1, 1910, is a native of Delaware, and was appointed a pharmacist in the Navy Sept. 15, 1898. He had previously served as an enlisted man in the Navy twenty-six years.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Lucy Morton Brooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacquelin Ambler Brooke, was quietly married at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, Va., on the evening of Aug. 16, 1910, to P.A. Paymr. Lewis Wise Jennings, U.S.N. No invitations were issued. Paymr. and Mrs. Jennings are spending their honeymoon near Quebec and along the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers. Although, due to the illness of the bride's mother, the wedding was extremely quiet in nature, it was of rather widespread interest, for both Paymr. and Mrs. Jennings come of families distinguished in the history of the country. Mrs. Jennings has had many relatives in the naval service, beginning with Surgeon Brooke, of the Bon Homme Richard. She is closely related to the Lees, Carters and Jacobins, of Virginia, and is a cousin of Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Paymaster Jennings is related to the Mercers, Wises, Pryors and other Virginian families.

Mrs. Hacker, wife of Paymr. Edwin M. Hacker, U.S.N., has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Eleanor Caldwell, to Asst. Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N. The announcement was made at a dinner at the Swinburne cottage, Newport, R.I., which they are occupying for the season.

The marriage of Mr. Dillard H. Clark, jr., eldest son of Major Dillard H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Clark, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. George B. Cannon and Mrs. Cannon, took place July 16, 1910, at the home of the bride's mother in London, Ohio, the Rev. T. K. Gibson officiating. The wedding was quiet, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present.

Asst. Surg. B. Crow, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Bokenkamp were married at Agana, Guam, May 26, 1910.

Major Charles Wheaton, U.S.A., retired, announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary Louise, to Mr. James Dudley Lytle, the wedding to take place Sept. 21, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. John Olinger, Dubuque, Iowa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan, to Major Paul F. Straub, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A.

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Mary Juliette Gerard Slack, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. William Slack, U.S.N., and Mr. Leonard Lisenard Nicholson, jr., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at four o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Gerard Buckley, "Bleak House," Genesee, N.Y. An informal reception

will follow the ceremony. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Katharine Addie Slack, as maid of honor. Mr. Nicholson is a cousin of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N.

Comdr. Robert Grosvenor Peck, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peck have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Anna Booth, to the Rev. Samuel Babcock Booth, on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 6, at half-past six o'clock, at St. John's Church, Georgetown, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Harry Freeland, U.S.A., retired, died at his home near Mutual, Calvert county, Md., Aug. 22, 1910. Captain Freeland's health was impaired by service in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, and before his return to the United States locomotor ataxia developed, from which he was a sufferer to the time of his death. He was born in Maryland Feb. 23, 1863, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1882. He was graduated in July, 1886, and was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 3d Infantry. He served on the frontier at Fort Missoula, Mont., to June 9, 1888, and then went to Fort Snelling, where he was on duty until June 1, 1890. He was at West Point as instructor of chemistry June 15, 1890, to Aug. 13, 1894, and subsequently served with his regiment, the 3d Infantry, in Cuba during a part of July, 1898, when he was taken sick, and was on sick leave to October, 1898. He went with his regiment to the Philippines in 1899. He was retired for disability in the line of duty Oct. 21, 1902. He reached the grade of first lieutenant, 5th Infantry, July 4, 1892; was transferred to the 3d Infantry the following August; was promoted captain March 2, 1899, and was transferred to the 2d Infantry Oct. 20, 1902. Captain Freeland is survived by two sisters.

William Campbell Addison, captain, U.S. Vols., 5th Ill. Cav., 1861 to 1865, a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U.S., Kansas Commandery, died at his home, Salina, Kas., Aug. 14, 1910. He was the father of Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., now on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Lieutenant Vivaldi, of the Italian army, was killed near Rome, Italy, Aug. 20, 1910, by a fall from his aeroplane. He had made a trip in the early morning hours from the military aviation field at Centocelle to Civita Vecchia, on the Mediterranean Sea, thirty-eight miles from Rome, and was returning to Rome when the accident happened. A few miles outside of Rome, for some unexplained reason, the machine dashed to the earth, killing its pilot. At the time of the accident the aeroplane was maintaining a height of 1,000 feet, and the body of Vivaldi was crushed to an unrecognizable mass by the fall.

Miss Ellen Jeanette Cooney, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. Michael Cooney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cooney, died at the home of her parents, Washington, D.C., Aug. 18, 1910.

Midshipman Richard R. Landy, U.S.N., died at sea Aug. 20, 1910, aboard the battleship Iowa, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, now returning from the European cruise. Information as to his death was received at the Norfolk Navy Yard by wireless. The Midshipman was a victim of peritonitis. He was admitted to the Naval Academy from Tennessee July 1, 1909. Further particulars are given in our Annapolis letter.

Advices were received at the War Department on Wednesday, Aug. 24, of the death of Frederick Herring, Sergt., 1st Class, Hospital Corps, which occurred Aug. 21 at Pasadena, Cal. His death was the result of an abscess of the liver, with other complications. Sergeant Herring entered the Service in 1899.

Mary Cuthbert Larkin Magruder, wife of Brig. Gen. David Lynn Magruder, died at Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 23, 1910.

Mrs. Agnes Greenbank Gaston, widow of Dr. Joseph Gaston, and mother of Major J. A. Gaston, 1st U.S. Cav., died at Wissahickon, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1910.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Perry are spending some weeks at Mrs. Graham's, New London, Conn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on July 29.

A son, Daniel D. Tompkins, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 25, 1910.

Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., recently returned to Washington, D.C., from the Thousand Islands, Canada, where he spent several weeks' leave.

Miss Katharine Johnson, of Vancouver, has been spending some time with Mrs. Louis Hill in St. Paul, and will spend the rest of her visit with her cousin, Mrs. Crawford Livingston, on Summit avenue.

Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor in Washington and Atlantic City during the past week. General Hall and daughters will be at the Brighton, Washington, D.C., during the coming winter.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has spent a month at Hamilton Hall, Chelsea, N.J., left on Aug. 17 for New London, Conn., where she is the guest of Miss Edna Tyler.

Mrs. Murray and the Misses Sadie and Caroline Murray, wife and daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., are staying at the Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va., while General Murray is making a tour of inspection of the Artillery posts of the North Atlantic coast.

Dr. P. K. Gilman, of Oakland, Cal., professor of surgery in the Philippine Medical School and surgeon-in-chief of the Philippine General Hospital at Manila, believes he has discovered a vaccine which will stop the ravages of cancer. With this vaccine Dr. Gilman, it is stated, has cured twenty cases in Manila. He has prepared an article for publication in the Journal of Science, a medical and scientific review published by the Bureau of Science of the United States, in which the details of the cure will be made public. In perfecting this vaccine Dr. Gilman was assisted by Dr. A. F. Voca, pathologist in the Bureau of Science at Manila. Vaccine has never been resorted to before, surgery and electricity being the only known methods of curing the disease. Dr. Gilman returned to his home in Oakland on board the transport Logan a few days ago on a six months' leave.

A daughter was welcomed by Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Freeman at Fort Riley, Kas., on Aug. 17, 1910.

Mrs. C. E. Tayman is visiting in Media, Pa., to which place she was called by the severe illness of her father, Mr. W. E. Williamson.

Major Samuel Reber and Lieut. A. E. Culver, U.S.A., were spectators at Gravesend Bay, N.Y., Aug. 24, during the biplane flights there.

Major William D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor left the Washington Barracks, D.C., last week for a trip to Portland, Me.

Mrs. Gherardi, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., with her three children and nurse, is spending a month at Bay Head, N.J.

Mrs. Henry Benham, widow of the late Lieutenant Benham, U.S.N., and her son have been spending the summer at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Charles Laird, widow of the late Captain Laird, U.S.N., has closed her house on Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C., and gone to Norfolk, Va., for a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., stationed at Washington, D.C., were among those who witnessed the tennis tournament at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 17.

Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds, U.S.N., and her little daughter, Elspeth, are spending the summer at the Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, Coast Art., U.S.A., is now in command of the U.S. Army Mine Planter Gen. S. M. Mills, vice 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Coast Art. Corps, relieved.

Major Bailey K. Ashford, U.S.A., who has made researches on the hookworm, sailed from New York Aug. 24 on the Adriatic to attend the Congress on Hygiene at Brussels.

Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Surgeon Field, U.S.N., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Field, at their home, "Oak Lawn," Dallas, Tex., until the U.S.S. Washington returns to the Atlantic coast, when she joins her husband.

The wife of Colonel Scott, of the Military Academy, is at Roaring Branch, Pa., where she took her youngest daughter, Houston, who has been greatly benefited by the mountain air.

Mrs. Price, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry Bertrand Price, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, left Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, for her home in Iowa, where she will make a prolonged visit.

Miss Frances Webster, daughter of Major Edmund Kirby Webster, U.S.A., retired, is the house guest of Miss Alice Boutell, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Boutell, at Kennebunkport, Me.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, visited West Point on Sunday, Aug. 21, and was greatly pleased with the condition of things, and expressed his surprise at the rapid progress of the work of rebuilding the post.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N., target inspector of the Navy, accompanied by his assistants, Lieuts. H. A. Balbridge and A. G. Howe, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, for Camp Perry, Ohio, to observe the shooting in the National Matches.

Mrs. Guilfoyle and Miss Susanne Guilfoyle, the wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th U.S. Cav., of Fort Riley, Kas., are the guests of Mrs. Guilfoyle's sister and brother-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N., senior engineer officer of the New Hampshire, and Lieut. Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., in charge of the Marine Engineering School at the Naval Academy, have been designated by the Navy Department as permanent design engineers at the Academy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel H. Torrey, U.S.A., are the guests of Mrs. Torrey's uncle, Mr. Allen Smith, at his home at Canning on the Rappahannock, Va. Mrs. Torrey was before her marriage, which took place in Washington, D.C., in the early summer, Miss Alice Buckley, sister of Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, U.S.A.

Major W. M. Morrow, Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., who has been spending a short leave with his mother, Mrs. H. A. Morrow, at Washington, D.C., has returned to San Juan. Her sons, Judge Robert G. Morrow, of Portland, Ore., and Mr. Malcolm M. Morrow, of Cleveland, are spending August in Washington.

Mrs. Frederick Abercrombie-Miller, widow of the late Captain Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Abercrombie-Miller and Mr. Townsend Abercrombie-Miller are spending the summer at Fort Griswold Hotel, New London, Conn. Mrs. Ashton De Pevster, formerly Miss Alice Abercrombie-Miller, is now at Fisher's Island, N.Y.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is in receipt of a copy of a despatch, dated July 27, 1910, from the U.S. Consul at Gibraltar, to the effect that Midshipman William Harrison Saunders, 3d Class, U.S. Naval Academy, who was sent to the Royal Naval Hospital at that place from the U.S.S. Indiana on July 22, suffering from pneumonia, is progressing favorably.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, included the following on the dates named: Prof. L. F. Prudhomme, U.S.N., Aug. 18; Capt. R. E. Longan, U.S.A., Aug. 19; Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., Aug. 20; Lieut. Thomas J. Smith, Gen. J. A. Buchanan and Capt. E. Lindsley, U.S.A., Aug. 21; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A., Aug. 23, and Capt. L. E. Bennett, U.S.A., Aug. 24.

Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, was at the War Department on Aug. 24 to pay his respects to General Wood, Chief of Staff. He also visited the other officers at the Department in order to renew old acquaintances. General Hall, who now resides at Portland, Me., will spend the winter in Washington, having engaged apartments at the Brighton. His household will be presided over by his daughters.

Ensign John H. Everson, U.S.N., entertained on the U.S.S. Nebraska during its stay in Newport, having as dinner guests Saturday evening Mrs. Evans, of Syracuse, N.Y.; Miss Mary Elizabeth and Miss Martha Evans and Mrs. Everson. Many junior officers were present, and the affair was very enjoyable. On Sunday Ensign Everson entertained at a delightful tea Paymaster Hacker, of the Montgomery, and Mrs. Hacker, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Eleanor Caldwell and Miss Katherine Bellinger, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George Doughty, of Greenville, Tenn.; Mrs. C. W. Henry, of Providence, R.I., and Mrs. Everson, of New York. The occasion will remain a delightful memory, music, moonlight, good cheer, an illuminated fleet of magnificent battleships all about the Nebraska, herself gay with electricity, all combining to give unusual pleasure.

A daughter was born to Lieut. E. W. Putney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Putney at Milford, Conn., Aug. 21, 1910.

Mrs. Ruhm, wife of Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, U.S.N., on duty at Mare Island, Cal., has arrived at the station from Seattle.

Gunner A. Rogier, U.S.N., recently on the U.S.S. Charleston, has been detached, and is now on the New York, of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. H. E. Lackey, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as fleet engineer of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, with headquarters on the New York.

The address of Mrs. F. L. Sheffield, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N., will be 812 Vineville avenue, Macon, Ga., for the fall and winter.

Mrs. J. V. Babcock, wife of Lieutenant Babcock, U.S.N., and their small daughter, Katherine, are spending a few weeks visiting friends in Minneapolis, Minn.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cromwell, who are spending the summer at Bass Rocks, Me., have as their guest their little granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Sypher.

Miss Gabrielle Crofton, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Hunt, in Charlotte, N.C., will spend September on Lake Champlain, returning to Washington early in October.

Mrs. Charles S. Cotton, widow of Rear Admiral Cotton, U.S.N., is the guest of Mr. Charles Briggs and the Misses Briggs, at 365 Thayer street, Providence, R.I., for September and the first part of October.

Little Miss Gregory, the latest arrival in the family of Lieut. K. S. Gregory at Camp Keithley, P.I., is the granddaughter of Mr. I. G. Gregory, of Waterloo, N.Y., and the late Lieut. J. S. Mason, jr., of the 1st U.S. Inf.

Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., retired, and Mr. John Hodgman, Superintendent of the Public Highway of Saratoga county, are touring through the heart of the Adirondacks with the Hon. P. D. McQueen, of Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. Francis A. Lewis and Barrett Lewis, wife and son of Capt. F. A. Lewis, U.S.R.C.S., having resided in Port Angeles, Wash., and other cities in Puget Sound during the past two years, have returned to their home, Waverly, N.Y.

Miss Henrietta Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., left Bay Head, N.J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is visiting Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene Leutze, U.S.N.

Lieut. B. D. Foulis, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty at San Antonio, Tex., will resume flights with the Wright aeroplane as soon as he has finished making a few minor changes in the mechanism of the biplane and rearranging the gasoline tank of the engine.

Gen. Charles Morton and Gen. W. W. Robinson, U.S.A., retired, of Seattle, Wash., were visitors at General Maus's headquarters Aug. 18. General Robinson, while in active service, was the first officer sent by the War Department to American Lake to pass upon the site as a maneuver camp.

Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson, who recently returned from abroad, have been visiting Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. R. F. Bradford, in Portsmouth, N.H. They are now visiting Dr. Richardson's family in Virginia, where they will be until the expiration of his leave on Sept. 1.

Gen. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., in their home at Wakefield, Mass., were made happy the past week by a short visit from their old friends, Major and Mrs. Edgar Russell, U.S.A. As Wakefield is but a few minutes from Boston, Gen. and Mrs. Goodale wish more of their old Army friends would look them up.

Mrs. Harry Sanderson Mulliken, who will be remembered in Army circles as Miss Elise Marsteller, has left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., after several weeks' visit with Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, for Los Angeles, Cal. She will make a short visit to her aunts, Miss M. C. Ord and Mrs. C. R. Pierce, before returning to her home in Mapine, Mexico.

Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason, widow of Lieut. John S. Mason, jr., is now residing at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. B. Ord, 3591 First street, San Diego, Cal. There are over thirty retired officers and their families now living in beautiful homes and also a number of Army widows and their families happily located in and about San Diego and its vicinity.

Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, U.S.N., who is at present staying with Miss Elsie Aldrich at the Aldrich summer home at Warwick, R.I., will, upon the completion of her visit there, accompany the Misses Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, for a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at their Adirondack camp on Upper St. Regis Lake.

Major Charles DeL. Hine, U.S.V. (Military Academy, 1891), the organization expert of the Harriman railway lines, is spending the month of August in Washington, D.C., helping to outline for President Taft a preliminary program looking to the improvement of the organization and the methods of conducting the public business of the various executive departments of the Government. A provision in the current Sundry Civil Appropriation bill authorizes the President to employ experts from official and private life for this purpose.

A monument to Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, of Mexican War fame, who, as Congressman, appointed Ulysses S. Grant to a cadetship at West Point, will be dedicated at Georgetown, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1911. Led by Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York, half the amount necessary to erect the memorial was subscribed at the meeting of country folk on Aug. 22. General Hamer died from fever while serving in Mexico. His body was brought back to Ohio and buried at the expense of the state, but the cemetery in which it was placed has since been practically abandoned, and only a rude stone marks the grave. Efforts to have a monument erected at the spot have been intermittent since 1847.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who are at their place on Eagle Island, Casco Bay, Me., celebrated there recently the twenty-second anniversary of their marriage, the first since the North Pole explorer returned from the Arctic regions. Since their marriage they have been together only five times on their wedding anniversaries, until this recent one. Mrs. Peary's mother and sister, of Washington, came on from there for a family reunion, which included the daughter of the household, Miss Marie Peary, who has been staying in one of the numerous camps for girls on Sebago Lake. The son, Robert E. Peary, jr., also was at Eagle Island for the anniversary celebration.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams are visiting Mrs. Williams's family in New London, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ruddock, of Reading, England, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hopson, wife of Lieut. S. H. Hopson, 5th U.S. Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. Constance Chase, widow of the late Colonel Chase, U.S.A., is at Chelsea, N.J., for a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mosher, who has a cottage there for the season.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, are visiting in the city for a few days, while taking a locomobile trip through the New England states.

It is now practically certain that President Taft will make his proposed trip to the Isthmus of Panama in November. The trip will probably last for twenty days and will be made on a fast U.S. warship.

Lieut. George Dany, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., Mrs. Dany and Master Bernard Dany, are stopping at the Grand Union Hotel for a few days. On and after Aug. 24 they will be at the Phoenix Hotel, Lake George, N.Y.

Capt. Marr O'Connor, Judge Advocate General's Dept., U.S.A., is spending a leave at 2372 East Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., for two months, and upon its expiration will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as judge advocate, Department of the Columbia.

Lieut. Comdr. Jay H. Sypher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sypher have recently returned to their home in Cleveland Park, Washington, D.C., after a delightful motor trip in Maryland. They will spend some time in the Adirondacks, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Sypher's aunt.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., arrived in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, from Washington, to assume charge of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps on the Pacific coast. Colonel Denny was recently relieved as quartermaster at the Marine headquarters at Washington.

Mrs. Giles B. Harber, wife of Rear Admiral Harber, U.S.N., who has been sojourning in San Francisco, Cal., has left for Mare Island, to remain as the house guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham during the time Rear Admiral Harber and the cruisers under his command are participating in the centennial celebration in Chili.

Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, of Philadelphia, formerly a member of Companies L and G, 23d U.S. Infantry, and of Troop I, 5th U.S. Cavalry, during the Philippine Insurrection, and the author of "My Bunkie, and Other Ballads," the book of American Army poems published by J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, is, as usual, spending the summer and early autumn months in Europe.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, U.S.A., retired, was stricken with paralysis at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 20. General Hayes fell heavily while going to apartments at the Hotel Richardson, where he spends part of the summer. Dr. Anderson found that the right side and the organs of speech were involved. His sister, Mrs. Cameron, who spends part of the summer with him, and a son in the West were notified.

Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, Phil. Scouts, is the happy father of a bouncing baby girl, born at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., July 10, 1910. Lieutenant Humphrey is the son of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Humphrey is the daughter of Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A., depot quartermaster at Seattle. This is the second child born in the islands to Lieut. and Mrs. Humphrey, the first being a boy, who is now about eighteen months old.

Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d U.S. Cav., entertained with a delightful dinner at San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 13, at the Gunter Hotel café. The table was transformed into a perfect bed of roses. In the center was crystal candelabra holding green and brass filigree shades, embroidered in a star of white roses and asparagus fern. From pink satin ribbon white roses showered over the edge of the table. Large corsage bouquets of white roses tied with bows of pink ribbon were the favors for the ladies and hatpins the souvenirs. The café bulet was served on the tea garden of the Gunter Hotel. Covers were laid for Mrs. Charles Louis Stevenson, Miss Imogene Davis, Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d U.S. Cav., and the host.

Lieut. Grafton A. Beall, jr., U.S.N., who was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of being asleep in his state-room during his watch, and who was sentenced to a reduction of thirty-one numbers in the list and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, was defended by Mr. Arthur B. La Far, of 60 Wall street, New York city. Mr. Winthrop said that Lieutenant Beall got off lucky with a reduction of thirty-one numbers, and that he could have been dismissed from the Service for the fault. Lieutenant Beall, in his defense, set up the plea that he had smoked a cigarette on an empty stomach and was tired out, and that when he went below he did not know his tour of watch on deck had not expired.

Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 20th U.S. Inf., stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., an expert marksman, is experimenting with shooting a rifle from an aeroplane. While riding in an aeroplane over the Sheepshead Bay race track, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 20, while he did not score a hit, he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that it is possible to shoot while riding through the air. Lieutenant Fickel used a .30 caliber Springfield rifle, and took a flight with Glenn H. Curtiss. The target, a white piece of paper with a black bull's-eye, was on the ground. The aeroplane had to come very near the ground for the shooting, and a sudden dip or swerve deranged the aim of the Lieutenant as the aeroplane flew across the field and down. Just as he pulled the trigger Mr. Curtiss swerved the machine, and, the motion being unexpected, it resulted in a miss.

C. K. Dunlap, traffic manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, the Sunset Route, has announced the appointment of Phil K. Gordon, of San Francisco, son of Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., to the position of general agent of the passenger department of the road for the Pacific coast, representative of the company's lines in Louisiana and the Atlantic steamship lines of the Southern Pacific. The appointment becomes effective Sept. 1, and Mr. Gordon's headquarters will be in San Francisco. For the last seven years he has represented the Washington-Sunset Route as Pacific coast passenger agent in San Francisco. His services began in 1886, under T. H. Goodman, of the Southern Pacific. For five years he represented the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Steamship lines in San Francisco, and in 1900 he was appointed by E. O. McCormick as city passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company. He had charge of the transpacific and military business during the Spanish-American War.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mustin are staying at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.

Two military prisoners, who have been confined in Castle William, on Governors Island, N.Y., awaiting trial on charges of desertion, escaped Aug. 22. The men are Frank J. Voorhees, of Battery A, 6th Field Art., and Arthur J. Manly, of Troop L, 7th Cav., both privates, who were stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The eighth annual contest for the national team match, shot for at Camp Perry, Ohio, on Aug. 22, 23, and 24, was won by the U.S. Army Infantry team, with a score of 3,136 points against a field of forty-two competing teams, and 71 points ahead of the U.S. Cavalry team which was second, with a total of 3,115. The team from the National Guard of Iowa was third with 3,112 points, only three behind the Cavalry. The U.S. Navy team was fourth with 3,111 points, only one behind Iowa. The above are the four prize winning teams in Class A.

The complete list of teams, in order of merit, with aggregate scores, follows:

NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.					
CLASS A.					
	200	600	1,000		
	yds.	yds.	yds.	R.F.	Sk.
1. U.S. Infantry	539	556	523	543	1025
2. U.S. Cavalry	518	562	485	530	1020
3. Iowa	512	550	477	541	1032
4. U.S. Navy	526	553	499	524	1017
5. U.S. Naval Academy	514	563	506	529	995
6. Massachusetts	527	551	509	505	1013
7. Wisconsin	504	556	494	535	1012
8. Colorado	518	556	478	516	1023
9. Michigan	498	547	501	520	1000
10. New York	506	569	489	530	958
11. Ohio	504	549	479	546	966
12. Minnesota	501	550	491	525	954
13. District of Columbia	512	555	507	515	931
14. Texas	513	552	462	531	961
15. Oklahoma	505	560	496	525	908
CLASS B.					
16. Kansas	488	554	501	523	915
17. Illinois	520	554	472	508	926
18. Pennsylvania	511	557	492	523	896
19. California	499	536	454	530	949
20. New Jersey	519	544	488	493	908
21. Alabama	503	541	433	516	954
22. Hawaii	493	556	487	490	919
23. Arizona	498	534	468	499	916
24. West Virginia	495	540	458	487	925
25. Maryland	500	537	447	505	907
26. Indiana	491	535	472	503	885
27. Connecticut	505	541	491	473	850
28. Utah	488	510	448	480	899
29. Georgia	492	533	429	501	867
30. North Dakota	494	537	428	480	868
CLASS C.					
31. Tennessee	486	520	450	500	828
32. Delaware	489	531	445	492	804
33. Virginia	462	527	472	483	783
34. Kentucky	475	514	451	454	829
35. Mississippi	477	509	426	492	790
36. Florida	489	523	439	480	758
37. South Carolina	460	503	412	464	764
38. Louisiana	471	533	457	475	678
39. Missouri	472	530	430	457	685
40. Arkansas	468	492	368	468	758
41. New Mexico	466	496	345	428	770
42. U.S. Marine Corps	520	546	508	530	2104
43. Montana	467	494	392	423	Not.

Note 1.—The entire skirmish score (1032) of the U.S. Marine Corps is thrown out by the executive officer for an infraction of the rule against unauthorized coaching from behind the firing line.

Note 2.—The last five shots, rapid fire (score, 21), of Ensign Francis A. L. Vossler, U.S.N., is thrown out of the Navy.

The standing of the teams in the classes below A, at this writing indicates that Minnesota wins the Hilton trophy and \$350 in Class B; District of Columbia gets the second prize, \$250; Texas the third, \$225; and Oklahoma the fourth, \$200; and that in Class C Kansas takes the bronze soldier of Marathon and \$300; Arizona the second prize, \$200; Utah the third, \$175, and North Dakota the fourth, \$150. The classes for winning prizes this year are based on the standing of the teams in 1909. The throwing out of the marines' score of 1,032 points put them down to No. 42 in the standing of the forty-three teams.

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The Navy team was penalized twenty-one points because Ensign Francis A. L. Vossler, failed to fire his prescribed shots on the first appearance of the target in the skirmish run. These twenty-one points would have made the Navy team second.

The team from Montana, which was not able to take the skirmish run because Gov. Edwin Norris ordered the team home for duty at the forest fires, stood No. 43, just behind the team from the U.S. Marines.

The Infantry team now ties New York in having won the contest three times, but New York is thus far the only team which has won the victory three years in succession, the New Yorkers winning the match in 1903, 1904 and 1905. The Army Infantry team won in 1906, the Navy team in 1907, the Army Infantry team in 1908, the Navy in 1909, and the Army Infantry in 1910.

In the shooting this year, the Army Infantry team was not headed at any stage of the contest, but kept its lead from the start.

At the 600 yards range on Aug. 22, which began the contest, the New York team outshot all the others and made a world's record of 569 points for a team of twelve men, firing 120 shots for record, and not one below four. The end of the first day's shooting found the ten leading teams in the following order: U.S. Infantry, 1,095; U.S. Cavalry, 1,080; U.S. Navy, 1,079; Massachusetts, 1,078; U.S. Naval Academy, 1,077; New York, 1,075; Illinois, 1,074; Colorado, 1,069; Pennsylvania, 1,068; District of Columbia, 1,067.

In the second day's shooting, on Aug. 23, the five service teams had the lead at the close of the day. New York was still sixth and Massachusetts fell from fourth to seventh, and Oklahoma got tenth place from thirteenth.

In a mist first and then in a 6 o'clock gale that prohibited record breaking scores the 1,000 yard stage was shot. The Infantry was the highest with 523 points. In the rapid fire shooting on the 600 yard targets, the Navy's score of 545 led the Infantry by two points.

New Jersey made the biggest drop in actual shooting, falling down from No. 21 last year, to No. 40, in standing, this year. The western teams are certainly coming up in their shooting: Iowa, which was tenth last year, has jumped up to third place; Colorado has jumped from twenty-second last year to eighth this year; Michigan from twenty-fifth to ninth; Minnesota from twentieth to twelfth, and Oklahoma, which did not shoot last year, landed No. 15 this year.

For the purpose of comparison we give below the scores of the teams in the several classes in the shooting of 1909: Class A—1. U.S. Navy, 3,801; 2. U.S. Army Infantry, 3,752; 3. Massachusetts, 3,727; 4. U.S. Army Cavalry, 3,726; 5. Ohio, 3,715; 6. Wisconsin, 3,695; 7. New York, 3,686; 8. Pennsylvania, 3,672; 9. U.S. Marine Corps, 3,671; 10. Iowa, 3,651; 11. Illinois, 3,594; 12. Oregon, 3,585; 13. Maryland, 3,570; 14. Connecticut, 3,565; 15. California, 3,560.

Class B—1. District of Columbia, 3,554; 2. Texas, 3,550; 3. Maine, 3,548; 4. West Virginia, 3,547; 5. Minnesota, 3,547; 6. New Jersey, 3,534; 7. Colorado, 3,532; 8. Indiana, 3,530; 9. Hawaii, 3,520; 10. Michigan, 3,518; 26.

Alabama, 3,515; 27. Georgia, 3,496; 28. Tennessee, 3,494; 29. Missouri, 3,455; 30. Delaware, 3,449.

Class C—1. Arizona, 3,443; 2. Wyoming, 3,442; 33. Kansas, 3,433; 34. Rhode Island, 3,415; 35. North Dakota, 3,376; 36. Mississippi, 3,334; 37. Utah, 3,311; 38. Virginia, 3,307; 39. South Carolina, 3,305; 40. Nebraska, 3,304; 41. Florida, 3,266; 42. Montana, 3,260; 43. South Dakota, 3,259; 44. New Mexico, 3,148; 45. Arkansas, 3,095; 46. Idaho, 3,093; 47. U.S. Naval Academy, 3,078; 48. Louisiana, 3,023.

Maine, Wyoming, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Idaho, which were among the competitors in 1909, were not represented this year.

The Individual Matches.

The national individual rifle match was won on Aug. 25 by Sergt. Scott Clark, of Co. D, 2d Indiana Regiment, by two points, scoring 274. Capt. Frederick H. Heidenreich, of the District of Columbia, was second with 272. The other eight leaders were: Corpl. Harry L. Adams, Troop O, 15th U.S. Cav., 270; Midshipman William W. Smith, Navy, 268; Midshipman Robert E. Kerr, Naval Academy, 268; Corpl. Ernest E. Eller, U.S.M.C., 268; 1st Sergt. Herman E. Stadie, Co. L, 30th U.S. Inf., 267; Corpl. George W. Farnham, U.S.M.C., 266; Pvt. Forest Nagler, Troop A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, 265; Sergt. Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th U.S. Cav., 265. The special prizes were won as follows: Rapid fire, 1st Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 15th U.S. Inf., 50; slow fire, Ensign Thaddeus A. Thompson, Jr., Navy, 134; skirmish, Corpl. Harry L. Adams, Troop O, 15th U.S. Cav., 100.

The military rifle championship of the United States, which goes to the contestant making the highest aggregate score in the President's and the national individual matches, was won by Corpl. George W. Farnham, of the U.S. Marine Corps, who scored 547. Corpl. Harry L. Adams, Troop O, 15th Cav., was second with 540 and Corpl. W. A. Fragner, of the Marine Corps, third, at 544.

The national pistol match was won by Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, U.S. Coast Art. Corps, who scored 419. Pvt. R. B. Dennis, Troop A, Ohio, was second, 418. The winners of the special \$20 prizes were: Slow fire, Captain Hopkins, 73; rapid fire, Captain Hopkins, 185; timed fire, Sergt. Major George C. Olcott, 1st Missouri, 174.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING.

In the final shooting for the Evans skirmish cup on Aug. 19, the Army Infantry team was announced as the winner, with Oklahoma second, and the team from the 7th N.Y. third. The captain of the Oklahoma team, Lieutenant Hadiger, protested the decision, which awarded the match to the U.S. Infantry, and the executive committee of the National Rifle Association on Aug. 23 announced that it sustains the protest on the ground that according to the rules of the match as published the decision should go not on the number of men eliminated "killed," but on the number of points scored. The 74th thus takes the cup. Oklahoma is second, and the Army Infantry third.

For the grand aggregate honors in the four days' firing in the National Rifle Association's five individual revolver matches E. G. Reising, of Connecticut, won second place, scoring 1,812, while C. E. Orr, Altton Rifle Club, formerly in the Ohio rifle team, won at 1,815. Leroy Lyons, Colorado Cavalry, got third place at 1,807.

The championship match for members of the association was won by Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th U.S. Cav., who scored 88 at 200 and 600 yards. Midshipman Melville S. Brown, Naval Academy, made 67; Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., the Leech cup winner, took third place with 67, and Capt. Arthur Kemp, 74th N.Y., fourth, with 66.

The National Rifle Association held its annual meeting on the night of Aug. 19 in the camp of the 24th U.S. Infantry, with the president, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, presiding. The report of the secretary showed the membership had increased last year by 441 annual members, 33 life members, 22 schoolboy clubs, 13 college clubs, 18 civilian clubs, 7 regiments and 2 companies and one state association. A new match was proposed by Lieutenant Jones, to be held yearly at the close of the national matches, between a team composed of twenty National Guardsmen ranking highest in the national, individual and President's matches, and teams from the several armed services.

The newly elected members of the board of directors of the association, taking the places of those whose terms expire 1910, follow: Gen. Laurason Riggs, Maryland; Col. R. K. Evans, 28th U.S. Inf.; Col. Lewis A. Toombs, Louisiana; Col. R. S. Henry, Tennessee; Capt. Roy L. Shaw, Oklahoma; Col. E. T. Miller, Ohio; Major E. Claude Goddard, Pennsylvania; Lieut. A. S. Jones, New Jersey; Col. Robert B. McCoy, Wisconsin; Capt. L. C. Menager, Florida; Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav.; Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N.

PINE CAMP MANEUVERS.

Pine Camp, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1910.

The most important maneuvers of the second drill period at Pine Camp took place on Aug. 17 and 18. The Reds consisted of the following troops, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., with Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, 8th U.S. Cav., as chief of staff: Staff of 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y.; 24th Infantry (less three companies), Col. Paxton commanding; 47th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., Colonel Barthman commanding; 2d Squadron, 10th U.S. Cav., Captain Carson commanding; Battery D, 3d U.S. Field Art., Captain Newbill commanding; detachment of Signal troops and detachment of sanitary troops. The Blue force consisted of the following troops, under Colonel Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf.: 5th U.S. Infantry, Major Martin commanding; 23d Infantry, N.G. N.Y., Colonel Norton commanding; 10th U.S. Cavalry (less 2d Squadron), Colonel Jones commanding; Squadron C, N.G.N.Y., Major De Bevoise commanding; 6th Battery, F.A., N.G.N.Y., Captain Tracy commanding; Co. B and C, U.S. Engrs., Captain Rand commanding; detachment of Signal troops, 1st Ambulance Company and 1st Field Hospital.

The troops marched from camp on Aug. 17, camped and established outpost, with outposts in contact. A fight occurred between the opposing Cavalry forces for control of advantageous ground, but the evening found the Reds occupying the position chosen by the Red commander for his bivouac and outpost. Telegraphic instructions reached both commanders early on the morning of Aug. 18. The Blues were ordered to attack, the Reds to retreat. The Reds moved straight to the rear, covered by the Cavalry, the Blues threw forward about 200 Regular Engineers, under Captain Rand, to strike the rear of the retreating column, while the entire Blue cavalry and infantry moved against the Red flank. The Blue cavalry arrived upon the flank of the Red column, and induced the commander to order the main body to halt and fight and to take measures for the protection of the train. The delay thus secured in the retreat of the Reds was serious in its consequences. The entire Red force became engaged toward its right flank. The Blue infantry arrived on the field, and the situation resolved itself into a desperate fight for an inferior against a superior, and more mobile force at a long distance away from supporting troops or from the main body. In the mean time the Engineers had smashed in the tail of the rear guard, capturing a troop of cavalry, catching the led horses of two other troops and getting a heavy fire upon masses of retreating Reds. The tail of the column hurried on, uncovering the battery, protected by only a small infantry guard. The Engineers caught the battery unprepared and captured both the battery and the ace, and later engaged in the main fight against the Red position. No decision was rendered by the umpires, but it seemed that, with the losses the Reds had suffered, it would have been almost impossible to disengage the troops in good order and continue the retreat.

The following day witnessed another interesting operation. The Blue force consisted of the following troops, under Colonel Norton, 23d Inf., N.G.N.Y., with Captain Welsh, 80th U.S. Inf., as chief of staff: 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y.; Squadron (less Troop E), N.G.N.Y., Major De Bevoise commanding; 6th Battery,

F.A., N.G.N.Y., Captain Tracy commanding. The Reds consisted of the following troops, under Colonel Barthman, 47th Inf., N.G. N.Y., with Captain Wise, 9th Inf., as chief of staff: 47th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Jannick commanding; Troop 8, Squadron C, N.G.N.Y., Captain McLeer commanding; Battery D, 3d U.S. Field Art., Captain Newbill commanding. The two forces were brought into collision on the march on the same road, contact occurring in a thickly wooded country. As usual in such terrain, the result of this encounter was very much in doubt. Each side gained some advantages and lost others, and the fight rapidly became a subordinate's battle at very close range. The Reds were falling back on their left when the recall sounded, and the battle was resumed in the open. The Blues attacked with a well formed line, across level ground, and the Reds's center counter-attacked heavily just before the Blues charged. The result of this engagement could not be decided by any observer, as the infantry forces engaged were equal and both were partly in the open and without trenches. While the fight was in progress, however, the Red cavalry reported the road open toward the objective—the Blue depot of supplies—and was ordered to proceed and capture the depot. The recall found them endeavoring to obey this order, and the umpires' decision seemed to favor the chance of their success, while the Blue commander thought his depot of supplies was already guarded by troops sufficient to defeat a single troop of cavalry, and felt himself justified in uncovering it. This terminated the work of the second period.

The third period opened on Aug. 21, with the arrival of the following troops: 2d Infantry, N.G. Maine, Colonel Hume; 9th Infantry, Mass. Vol. Militia, Colonel Sullivan; 1st Squadron, Rhode Island Cav., Major Gatchell. The 1st Infantry, N.G. Vt., Col. J. J. Estey, arrived on the 22d. The program of instruction prescribed for the preceding periods was carried out and but one more maneuver is to be executed before the termination of the camp. This is the departure of the Rhode Island cavalry and the troops from both Massachusetts and Maine, on Sunday, or Saturday night, the maneuver planned for Monday, the 29th, will take place on Saturday, and only the Regulars and the "Green Mountain boys" will be left in camp.

The manner in which the Massachusetts regiment came into camp has elicited much favorable comment. Better detaining and more efficient work in camping are seldom seen among the troops. The work of these men in the last maneuver will be watched with considerable interest.

SPARTA MANEUVER CAMP.

Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Sparta, Wis., Aug. 23, 1910.

The important military problem since last letter was the combined maneuver of the Regular troops with the Militia formed into a provisional division with the enemy outlined. Col. William L. Pitcher, U.S.A., commanded the Regular brigade of regiments, and Gen. J. R. Lincoln, of the National Guard of Ohio, commanded the Militia brigade of regiments. Col. Edward T. Brown, U.S.A., with the Artillery; Major John B. McDonald, U.S.A., with the Cavalry, and Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C., U.S.A., with the Hospital Corps, took part in the maneuver. The enemy was outlined by a troop of the 15th Cavalry, in charge of 1st Lieut. Richard B. Goring, U.S.A.

This provisional division made an imposing display in the open field near the general camp. The problem began early in the morning and lasted until noon, during which time Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., deployed the provisional division to good advantage for moving on the line of the enemy outlined by the Cavalry with white flags in the hill some miles away.

In the next tactical exercise the Regulars and the Militia combined in a maneuver for the attack and defense of the range of hills south of the camp. Col. William L. Pitcher commanded the Regular brigade, consisting of the 27th Infantry, troops of the 15th Cavalry, and batteries from the 5th Field Artillery.

General Lincoln commanded an equal force for the attack on Colonel Pitcher's position in the hills. Colonel Pitcher, with his staff, took a position on one of the highest peaks of the range of hills and quickly got his command in proper position for the defense of the range.

The military map of these sandy hills and plains was surveyed and drawn under the direction of Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The map is well made, correct in detail, and very useful to the officers in locating positions during the combined maneuvers.

The vice-president of the Northwestern Railroad, accompanied by Chief Engineer Carter of the same road, visited Colonel Pitcher and explained the plan for putting in new railway tracks for the accommodation of the Army next year. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will combine with the Chicago and Northwestern line to put in the required spurs from the main lines.

Major B. C. Morse, 27th Inf., left for his four-year college detail at Champaign, Ill., and Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is in command of the 2d Battalion.

The reading and writing tents of the 27th Infantry and the 28th Infantry are well patronized by members of the National Guard, as well as by the Regulars.

Holy Mass is said every Sunday morning at the recreation tent by Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 5th Field Art. Union sacred services are conducted at the tent every Sunday evening by Chaplain G. D. Rice, 27th Inf., and Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf. The chaplains accompany the troops in all of the maneuvers. Chaplain Rice has forwarded the designs to the Edison Manufacturing Company for the construction of a powerful field oxy-acetylene and hydrogen gas-making machine for use in exhibiting moving pictures to the soldiers next year. The new device will have 40 per cent. more illuminating power and will take the place of the gas-making apparatus at present used.

This is a cheerful camp, with the band concerts, bonfires and smokers. The 5th Cavalry gave a Dutch supper the other evening. There are two or three baseball games every week. Trout fishing is good and some fine specimens have been caught. The Signal Corps entertained one evening with fireworks.

Major G. McD. Van Poole, and Dr. J. R. Mount, M.C., U.S.A., can be seen every day riding about the camps, making a sanitary inspection. This careful daily inspection of all of the camps has resulted in making the reservation a very healthy place.

The commanding officer of the 27th Infantry is preparing the schedule for the homeward march which begins Sept. 1, and covers 260 miles of marching. Many of the tactical exercises are so arranged that the regiments are in company of the majors. During the week Majors E. W. Howe and W. H. Chatfield were in command of the 27th Infantry, and Major F. M. M. Beall was in command of the 28th Infantry.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 18, 1910.

The entire 8th Infantry, Company K, 30th Inf., and the machine-gun platoons of the 8th and 30th, fully equipped for field service, will leave here on Aug. 29 and, in order to make the 200 miles required by the War Department, the troops will march as far as Sargent's Station and then return and go direct to Atascadero. A small dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker on Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Major P. G. Wales. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie and Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg acted as hosts at the hop Saturday at the club. Mrs. Henry Ripley was hostess on Saturday in her home in the upper post for twenty-four ladies; the afternoon was pleasantly spent at cards. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright motored up to San Francisco, where they will enjoy five days of city life. Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Pope spent a few days at Watsonville, where they were delightfully entertained by Lieutenant Pope's brother, Dr. Pope.

Miss Bowman enjoyed a very pleasant clambake with a party of friends at Moss Beach Saturday afternoon. Visitors in the post during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jenkins and Miss Jenkins, who were guests of honor at a delightful motor trip to Salinas, given by Capt.

Edwin Bell. On Saturday evening, prior to their departure for Kentucky, Lieut. and Mrs. Tryman entertained several garrison friends at five hundred; among those present were Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Captain Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kaide, Miss Bowman, Miss Thomas, Miss Jessie Bowman, Miss Creary, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Major Wales and Dr. King.

Major T. G. Wales entertained a jolly swimming party at Del Monte Baths Wednesday evening; after several happy hours spent in the big, warm tank, a hot supper was served at the Officers' Club. Those in the party were Captain Baldwin, Mrs. Minnigerode, Miss Tobin, Lieutenants Dravo, Robinson, Hobson, McGrath, Baker, Minnigerode, Miss Creary, the Misses Minnigerode, Captain and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Lieutenant Olmsted, Lieut. W. H. Johnson and his little son, Walter, rode horseback to Point Lobos, eight miles from the post, Saturday, after spending a delightful day fishing, discovered the horse had become unhitched and went home, where the tired fishermen found him at the corral, several hours later, after their long walk. Mr. Arthur Rule, of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived on Friday to be the guest of his relatives, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, for the next six weeks. Capt. Arthur Cranston, accompanied by Mrs. Cranston, left this week for San Francisco, where Captain Cranston will take up his new duties in the Quartermaster's Department in that city; both will be very much missed by their large circle of Army friends. Mr. H. H. Haskins, Med. Corps, arrived here for station on Monday. He will be joined by Mrs. Hathaway, when they will settle in quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Cranston. Mrs. Brosius, of Washington, D.C., arrived this week, to make her home indefinitely with her daughter, Mrs. B. H. Pope.

Miss Alice Warner was hostess at a tea last Friday at the inn at Pebble Beach; the tables, which were strewn with a profusion of sweet peas, and the center backed with ferns and palms. It was a jolly little affair, and after tea Miss Warner and her friends had an informal dance; the guests from the post were Captain Baldwin, Captain Reed, Lieut. L. T. Baker, Lieutenant Olmsted and Lieutenant Dravo. The annual golf tournaments, which are held each August at Del Monte, have come to be an institution in the social affairs of the post.

Mrs. T. J. Oakes, of Berkeley, will be the week-end guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Lutz. The Monterey peninsula had reason to be justly proud of her young people, as well as her adopted children, Friday evening, when they produced, under Mr. Reber's directing, "Princess Bonnie," for the benefit of St. Mary's By-the-Sea Episcopal Church. There was a splendid band audience, Mason Wright, son of Major W. M. Wright, showed himself to be a real actor, as the count with numerous appendages were simply splendid. The beautiful Spanish dance, done by Mrs. Washburn and Mason Wright, at the beginning of the second act, was most gracefully done, and was greeted with applause. Miss Brownie and Gertie Norman, daughters of Capt. Traber Norman, appeared in one of the prettiest choruses ever gotten together.

Lieut. W. C. McChord, 1st Cav., and his brother, Mr. R. C. McChord, of Kentucky, are visitors at the club this week, and were hosts at a swimming party Saturday morning at Del Monte Baths for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Walker. Lieut. W. F. Robinson received his promotion as first lieutenant to the 18th Infantry, and will leave next week for his new station, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Mrs. Moller entertained her niece, Miss Virginia Herr, and Miss Budd, of Stockton, Cal., at a pretty dinner at Hotel Del Monte Sunday evening. Mrs. B. H. Pope and her mother, Mrs. Brosius, will leave Sept. 1 for Paso Robles, where they will remain for the month.

Lieutenant Minnigerode, his two nieces, the Misses Minnigerode, Lieutenant Hobson and Mrs. Minnigerode leave next Monday for one week's camping trip. Capt. William Roberts, retired, Mrs. and Miss Roberts spent Saturday and Sunday as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Price, on route to Los Angeles. Among the events of the week was an automobile party given by Lieutenant Hobson for Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieutenant McChord, the Misses Minnigerode, Lieutenant Baker, Mr. McChord, and Lieutenant Minnigerode, who motored to Santa Cruz to see the big trees. Mrs. R. A. Jones has issued invitations for a five hundred and bridge party next Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Danemiller, of New York, will visit their daughter, Mrs. Price, during the month of September.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 24, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., was on the island for a short time this week. Mrs. Cronkhite and children are still at Fort Preble, Me. Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art., after a short visit with Col. and Mrs. Harmon and family, returned to West Point on Tuesday.

Miss Francis Barnum, daughter of Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., has departed after a short visit with Miss Andrews, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Andrews. Col. George Andrews, A.G., and wife entertained, early in the week, Lieut. Abram Claude, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Patterson and daughter, Dorothy, guests, during the last two weeks, of Chaplain and Mrs. Walkly, have returned to Newport, Ky.

The new ferryboat General Otis has been replaced by the General Hancock, fresh in clean paint. All are glad to have her in commission again. The General Otis is to be sent to Wilmington, Del., for changes in construction to give her more freeboard.

THE ARMY.

S.O. AUG. 25, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Bortram T. Clayton, Q.M., when his services can be spared, will visit Baltimore for purpose of examining sewage disposal plant being installed in that city, and of consulting with Calvin W. Hendrick in regard to the plans for a sewage disposal plant for Fort Sheridan.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 10, is granted Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C.

First Lieut. Quinn Gray, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 125th Co., and assigned to 100th Co., to take effect Sept. 1.

S.O. No. 192, Aug. 17, W.D., relating to Capt. Verling K. Hart, 15th Inf., revoked, and leave granted Captain Hart is extended to and including Dec. 9.

Second Lieut. Edgar Bergman Colladay, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Aug. 10, 1910, is attached to 35th Co., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, not later than Sept. 15.

Second Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th Inf., relieved from treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at the maneuver reservation, Sparta, is granted Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.

Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav., upon completion of his duties at Camp Perry, will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell.

G.O. 160, AUG. 12, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Para. 87 and 165, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 184, W.D., Sept. 9, 1909, are further amended to read as follows:

87. The remains of a deceased officer on the active list may be shipped to the home of the deceased, or to a national cemetery for interment. When death occurs in the United States or in Alaska, and early shipment is practicable, the remains will be prepared for shipment and the nearest relative notified by telegraph with request to reply by telegraph stating whether or not it is desired to have the remains shipped home at Government expense, and if shipment home is desired to designate the destination and the name of the person to whom the remains are to be consigned; in which case the remains will be transported to the point designated and the consignment notified by telegraph. Should the nearest relative state that it is not desired to have the remains shipped home, or if it is impossible to ascertain the relative's desire within a reasonable time, interment will be made in the nearest military post or national cemetery, or, if the commanding officer deem proper, at the place of death. If the relatives direct that the remains be not shipped home and they are interred at the expense of the Government, subse-

quent disinterment or shipment of the remains at the request of the relatives will not be made at Government expense.

If the remains are interred in a military post or national cemetery, or at the place of death, the expenses incident to the interment will be limited to \$75, to be paid from the appropriation, "Disposition of Remains of Officers, Soldiers, Civilian Employees, and so forth" (designated by the Treasury Department as "Bringing Home Remains of Officers, Soldiers, and Civil Employees"), and will be restricted to the cost of the casket, hire of a hearse and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for interment.

If the remains are to be shipped, the expenses, exclusive of the cost of transportation, will be limited to \$75 and restricted to the cost of the casket, shipping case and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for shipment. In either case, any transportation involved will be paid from the appropriation hereinbefore mentioned.

When it is impracticable to ship the remains at the time of death, or if it is impossible to communicate with the relatives before interment, the remains may be subsequently disinterred and shipped home at Government expense at the request of the relatives. In such cases the cost of the disinterment and preparation of the remains for shipment will not exceed \$75, except by authority of the Secretary of War, and, including transportation, will be paid from the before-mentioned appropriation.

Transportation may be issued for one attendant to accompany the remains shipped, provided the cost to the Government of shipping the remains by express is not thereby exceeded.

The officer under whose direction the disposition of the remains is made will forward a full report thereof to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Where practicable, contract will be made with an undertaker or other competent person for services in the preparation of remains for interment or shipment during a fiscal year, as contemplated for other purposes in paragraph 553. A written report of the disposition of the remains, with an itemized statement of the cost of embalming, coffin or casket, hire of hearse and transportation, will be forwarded by the quartermaster without delay to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

165. The remains of a deceased enlisted man on the active list may be shipped to the home of the decedent or to a national cemetery for interment. When death occurs in the United States or in Alaska, and early shipment is practicable, the remains will be prepared for shipment and the nearest relative notified by telegraph with request to reply by telegraph stating whether or not it is desired to have the remains shipped home at Government expense, and if shipment home is desired to designate the destination and the name of the person to whom the remains are to be consigned; in which case the remains will be transported to the point designated and the consignment notified by telegraph. Should the nearest relative state that it is not desired to have the remains shipped home, or if it is impossible to ascertain the relative's desire within a reasonable time, interment will be made in the nearest military post or national cemetery, or, if the commanding officer deem proper, at the place of death. If the relatives direct that the remains be not shipped home and they are interred at the expense of the Government, subsequent disinterment or shipment of the remains at the request of the relatives will not be made at Government expense.

If the remains are interred in a military post or national cemetery, or at the place of death, the expense incident to the interment will be limited to \$35, to be paid from the appropriation, "Disposition of Remains of Officers, Soldiers, Civilian Employees, and so forth" (designated by the Treasury Department as "Bringing Home Remains of Officers, Soldiers, and Civil Employees"), and will be restricted to the cost of the casket, hire of a hearse and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for interment.

If the remains are to be shipped, the expense, exclusive of the cost of transportation, will be limited to \$50 and restricted to the cost of the casket, shipping case and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for shipment. In either case, any transportation involved will be paid from the appropriation hereinbefore mentioned.

When it is impracticable to ship the remains at the time of death, or if it is impossible to communicate with the relatives before interment, the remains may be subsequently disinterred and shipped home at the Government expense at the request of the relatives. In such cases the cost of the disinterment and preparation of the remains for shipment will not exceed \$50, except by authority of the Secretary of War, and, including transportation, will be paid from the before-mentioned appropriation.

Transportation may be issued for one attendant to accompany the remains shipped, provided the cost to the Government of shipping the remains by express is not thereby exceeded.

The officer under whose direction the disposition of the remains is made will forward a full report thereof to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Where practicable, contract will be made with an undertaker or other competent person for services in the preparation of remains for interment or shipment during a fiscal year, as contemplated for other purposes in paragraph 553. A written report of the disposition of the remains, with an itemized statement of the cost of embalming, coffin or casket, hire of hearse and transportation, will be forwarded by the quartermaster without delay directly to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 161, 1910, WAR DEPT.

A canvas bag conforming to sealed pattern in office of Quartermaster General has been adopted for the use of recruits in carrying their effects from recruit depots to their first stations, and will be kept on hand by the Quartermaster's Department for issue. Telescope cases will no longer be used for the purpose.

Canvas bags will be invoiced by quartermasters at recruit depots to quartermasters at stations to which the recruits may be first assigned. Upon arrival of the recruits at such stations, the bags will be turned over to the respective quartermasters to be invoiced and returned to the quartermasters of the recruit depots from which they were supplied, for issue to other recruits requiring them.

G.O. 163, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The 4th and 36th Companies, C.A.C., are relieved from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., and will proceed about Aug. 25 to Fort Mott, N.J.

Par. 2, G.O. No. 81, W.D., May 4, 1910, announcing Fort Mott, N.J., as a subpost of Fort Du Pont, Del., is revoked.

Par. 5, Cir. No. 29, W.D., May 31, 1906; Par. 1, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Nov. 30, 1906; Par. 3, Cir. No. 18, W.D., March 18, 1908, and Par. 4, Cir. No. 47, W.D., July 31, 1909, are rescinded.

CIR. 9, JULY 21, 1910, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Publishes the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army in connection with the ratings of enlisted men in the coast artillery arm of the Organized Militia, with the approval of the War Department.

The question presented in the papers in reference is: Can certain ratings in the Coast Artillery Corps established in the operation of the Act of June 25, 1907, be applied to the corresponding arm of the Organized Militia?

It is held that the ratings of enlisted men in the Coast Artillery Corps, which are prescribed in the Acts of Jan. 25, 1907, and May 11, 1908, are fully applicable to the Coast Artillery troops of the Organized Militia, in the operation of sections 14 and 15 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended.

As a statutory condition precedent to the allowance of the rating in a particular case, the enlisted man must have "qualified." The qualifications must be substantially the same as those which are established for the Regular Army, with a view to entitle an enlisted man of the Coast Artillery Corps to additional pay in the same ratings.

"What has been said above applies with equal force to the

additional pay which is allowed by law to certain non-commissioned officers of the Army in addition to their pay for the performance of duty as mess sergeant; the only difference being that the designate of the mess sergeant rests in the discretion of the commanding officer of the company, battery, or troop in which the duty is to be performed, and does not involve the ascertainment of fitness of non-commissioned officers for that duty by a resort to a board of examination, or any other method of ascertaining the fitness of the non-commissioned officer for the proper performance of the duty of mess sergeant."

G.O. 101, AUG. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines Islands, the 9th Band, Coast Art. Corps, will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1910, for Manila.

G.O. 108, AUG. 15, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major George Bell, jr., inspector general, having reported at these headquarters this date, is assigned to duty and announced as inspector general of the Department, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 104, AUG. 16, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, O.A.C., at his own request, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., to date Aug. 21, 1910. Captain Ferguson will continue on duty at these headquarters as coast defense officer of the department, with station in this city, until further orders. By command of Major General Barry:

E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

G.O. 87, AUG. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters 2d and 3d Battalions, and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and M, 25th Inf., are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed at once to Fort George Wright, Wash. Two companies, to be selected by the commanding officer, will proceed from there to the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., to operate with troops from Fort Missoula, Mont., to fight forest fires. Two companies, to be selected by the C.O., will proceed from there to Glacier Park, along the Great Northern Right of Way, to fight forest fires. The remainder of the command will be held at Fort George Wright, in readiness to move wherever necessity may require.

G.O. 88, AUG. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

In compliance with telegraphic authority of the Secretary of War, Aug. 6, 1910, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d Field Art., is detailed in charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 89 (891), AUG. 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following companies of the 1st Infantry are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed at once to the places designated, for the purpose of fighting fires in the vicinity: Cos. C and D, to Republic, Wash.; Co. B, to Union, Ore. First Lieut. Henry C. R. Norris, M.R.C., with one sergeant and one private first class or private, from the Detachment of the Hospital Corps at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will join Co. B, 1st Inf., en route to Union, Ore., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

G.O. 91, AUG. 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d Field Art., is detailed in charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department.

G.O. 92, AUG. 15, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters 3d Battalion and Cos. I, L and M, 2d Inf., will proceed at once to Glacier Park, Mont., for the purpose of fighting forest fires. The troops will detain at the nearest point to the fire.

G.O. 64, JULY 22, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Pursuant to the provisions of Par. II, G.O. No. 52, current series, W.D., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Dakota, this date.

C. L. HODGES, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 65, JULY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. In compliance with Par. II, G.O. No. 52, current series, W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

II. The following personal staff is announced:

First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aide-de-camp.

WALTER HOWE, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 66, JULY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aid, is detailed as assistant to the adjutant general of the Department.

II. First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aid, is detailed as inspector of small-arms practice of the Department.

G.O. 62, AUG. 11, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Before a G.C.M., which convened at Fort Slocum, N.Y., was arraigned and tried Post Q.M. Sergt. August F. Cordes, U.S.A.

Charge: "Absence without leave, in violation of the 32d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Post Quartermaster Sergeant Cordes did absent himself from his post without leave, from 8 o'clock a.m., on July 7, 1910, until 8:30 p.m., on July 9, 1910, at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

His plea was guilty, and the finding was guilty, and he was sentenced to forfeit \$25.00 of his pay now due or to become due. The sentence was approved.

G.O. 80, AUG. 6, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 9th Band, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Key West Barracks, Fla., effective about Aug. 29, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, to embark on the transport sailing for Manila on or about Sept. 5, 1910.

G.O. 81, AUG. 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

1. Major Frank G. Mauldin, I.G., is this date relieved from duty as inspector general of the Department, to enable him to avail himself of leave of absence granted, and upon termination thereof to comply with Par. 5, S.O. No. 143, e.s., W.D.

2. Major Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., acting inspector general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as inspector general of the Department.

G.O. 84, AUG. 11, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

As soon as practicable after receipt of this order all post commanders in this department will cause to be made the physical examination of all officers of their commands below the grade of major.

All other officers below the grade of major, on duty within the geographical limits of this Department, will report for such examination at the nearest military post as early a date as practicable, the dates to be arranged by correspondence direct between the post commanders and officers concerned.

CIR. 21, JULY 29, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

In view of the fact that a large number of Signal Corps requisitions received at these headquarters are returned for corrections, apparently due to carelessness in their preparation, the following instructions are published for the guidance of all concerned within the department:

1. When articles not included in the regular allowances are required, explanation should be given of the necessity for their supply.

2. In all cases under head of "Application" a full statement should be made showing specifically for what each item is intended.

3. When reference can be made to Signal Corps Manuals, the part number or figure number of the article should be given in order that no mistake will be made in furnishing the right part.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, O.S.

G.O. 53, AUG. 8, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Omar Bundy, inspector general, having reported, is relieved as assistant to the inspector general of the Department, and is announced as inspector general of the Department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, Department Commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed at the proper time to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., to assume command of the camp of instruction at that place. (July 26, D.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A., is detailed to represent the War Department at the annual meeting of the American Prison Association to be held in Washington from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, 1910. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, about Aug. 31, 1910, and will then proceed to Chicago, for duty as inspector general. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., from detail in the Inspector General's Department, Sept. 30, 1910, and is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in that department, to take effect Oct. 1, 1910. Lieutenant Wilder will report to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as inspector general of that department. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Major Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., acting inspector general, having reported, these headquarters, is assigned to duty in the office of the inspector general of the department. (Aug. 5, D.G.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Q.M., will proceed on or about Sept. 5, 1910, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on business pertaining to final inspection and test of construction work at that post and to other matters relating to the Q.M.D. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Caurtney, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Walker, Fort Meade, S.D., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1910. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles MacCubbin on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton, recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1910. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham Garfinkel, now at the camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis., when his services are no longer required will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Jahne (appointed Aug. 12, 1910, from sergeant, Troop C, 14th Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Arthur L. Koch, Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to New York city for duty in connection with the exhibit of the Subsistence Department at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden in September, 1910. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 187, W.D., Aug. 11, 1910, relating to Post Coms. Sergt. LeRoy H. Palmer, is revoked. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, recently appointed from sergeant, Co. K, 2d Inf., will report from duty with the Militia of North Dakota will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (July 18, D. Dakota.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, M.C., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty with the 42d and 188th Co., C.A.C., en route to San Francisco, and upon completion of this duty will return to station. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

First Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Cave Spring, Ga., and report to the C.O., 17th Inf., for duty with that regiment on its practice march. (Aug. 5, D.G.)

First Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., will accompany Co. A, Signal Corps, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty at the camp of instruction at that place, and upon the completion, return to his proper station. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Major Charles N. Barney, M.C., will report without delay to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington for examination by the board. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., during the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army to be conducted on September 6, 1910, only. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Howard H. Bailly, M.C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty as inspector-instructor of the 1st Ohio Brigade encampment at Fort Ancient, Ohio, Aug. 27 to Sept. 4, 1910. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: Capt. Henry B. McIntyre, M.C., from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, upon the arrival at that hospital of Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about Nov. 5, 1910, for Honolulu, for duty at Fort Ruger. Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, upon his return from the camp of instruction at Atascadero, Cal., and will then proceed to Fort Monroe, for duty.

Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

First Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty.

First Lieut. Roy C. Heffebower, M.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and will then proceed to Fort Hamilton, for duty.

First Lieuts. Ernest R. Gentry and William H. Thearle, M.C., are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty.

First Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, upon the expiration of the leave on absence granted him, and will then proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., will, at the proper time, join the 11th and 18th Companies, C.A.C., in New York city, and proceed with those organizations to San Francisco, Cal., and upon completion of this duty return to station, and is authorized to delay one month in returning. (Aug. 20, D.W.)

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty with the 42d and 188th Companies, C.A.C., en route to San Francisco, and upon completion of this duty will return to station. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

The leave granted Major David Baker, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 11, D.G.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. No. 38, Feb. 15, 1910, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., to proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Sept. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, is revoked. Lieutenant Slater upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to his home, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. R. Norris, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will proceed to his home, for further orders. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C., from duty at McKean Island, to take effect Oct. 1, 1910, and will then proceed to Brooklyn, N.Y., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army. Lieutenant Griswold is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, upon the expiration of the leave granted him in orders from the War Department of this date. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon his arrival at Brooklyn, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for one month, about Aug. 16, 1910. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. Sanford W. French, M.R.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., in time to arrive there not later than Aug. 15, 1910, for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person on Oct. 1, 1910, to Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., president of the Army Medical School, for the necessary course of instruction at that school:

First Lieut. Herman N. Bundeisen, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Howard Clarke, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Gillman C. Dolley, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. Sanford W. French, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Flynn, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Gibson, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Hetrick, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Lieut. Leonard S. Hughes, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. James D. Kerr, Fort Howard, Md.; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Lynch, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. McDonald, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. John R. McKnight, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. William F. McLaughlin, Fort Hancock, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Clemens W. McMillan, Fort Crook, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Michie, Jr., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. Leo C. Mudd, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Eugene G. Northington, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Pulver, Fort Porter, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Horace M. Roberson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. James L. Robinson, Fort Worden, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sharpe, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Walkup, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Jay D. Williams, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Harry B. Williams, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. George D. Graham, during the period of his assignment to duty in Hawaii territory will take stations as follows for such dental service as may be found necessary: From date of arrival at Honolulu to Sept. 30, 1910, at Fort Shafter, Oa.; 1 to 25, 1910, at Schofield Barracks, Oa.; 26 to Nov. 10, 1910, at Fort De Russy; Nov. 11, 1910, to date of departure for the Philippine Islands, at Fort Ruger. (Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Sergt. Louis J. Pollard, H.C., Fort Greble, R.I., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Sergt. George Harding, H.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty with the 11th and 18th Companies, C.A.C., en route to Manila, P.I. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila, on the transport sailing from San Francisco, about Sept. 5, 1910. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The leave granted Capt. Amos A. Pries, C.E., is extended twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of three months. (Aug. 18, D.E.)

First Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with his command. (Aug. 12, D. Mo.)

Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report on or before Aug. 31, 1910. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Major Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., in addition to his other duties will on or before Aug. 25, 1910, temporarily relieve Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., of the duties now in his charge, pertaining to the 1st Chicago Engineering District, and will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty as chief engineer officer of that department, relieving Major Rees of that duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Samuel L. Daly, from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., to duty with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the completion of his course of instruction at the Engineer School, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty accordingly.

First Lieut. James G. Steese and 2d Lieut. George R. Goethals from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted them, and will then proceed via New York city to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty.

Second Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., and is assigned to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon the completion of his course of instruction at the Engineer School, and will then report at Washington Barracks for duty accordingly.

Second Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., and is assigned to duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed via Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Rock Island, Ill., for temporary duty not to exceed five days at each of those places, to Fort Leavenworth, for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. John W. N. Schulz from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., and is assigned to duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty accordingly. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Craigbill, C.E., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 23 W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Major Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report, for duty and station at San Francisco. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, upon the completion of his duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, is granted Capt. August C. Nissen, paymaster. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Sergt. of Ord. Henry Stone, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John J. Sweeney, Fort Porter, N.Y., will be

sent to Fort Myer, Va., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Michael E. Kelly, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila, on the first available transport from San Francisco. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigowsky, Fort Sumter, S.C., will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, O.D., will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for consultation with the commanding officer of that arsenal in connection with an administrative cost system for that post. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Thome, Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty at Fort Sumter, S.C. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Caspar Mink, Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, O.S.O.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the department. (Aug. 10, D. Col.)

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, Signal Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Oct. 15, 1910. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 2d Cav. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., is extended to and including Nov. 1, 1910. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. No. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: The resignation by 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 1, 1910. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will join his proper station. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about Sept. 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. John Spring, jr., 7th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, about Oct. 6, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Victor M. Whitside, 7th Cav., is detailed on progressive military map work, with station at Scandia, Kas. (Aug. 11, D. Mo.)

Par. 1, S.O. No. 168, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to authorize 2d Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 7th Cav., to take advantage of the leave granted therein about Oct. 4, 1910. (Aug. 15, D. Mo.)

Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., at such time as the president of the Cavalry Equipment Board shall designate, will proceed to the maneuver camp at Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of introducing, demonstrating, and observing the use of certain experimental articles of cavalry equipment, and will accompany the 7th Cavalry on its annual practice march, Captain Beach upon the completion of the duty will return to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Farrand Sayre, adjutant, 8th Cav. (Aug. 12, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., is extended to and including Dec. 1, 1910. Lieutenant Elliott is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Major Henry A. Ripley, 8th Cav., having been transferred to the 2d Squadron of that regiment, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months is granted Veterinarian John Tenny, 9th Cav. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 20, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 15, D. Mo.)

Capt. William Kelly, jr., 9th Cav., is relieved from further duty at the camp of instruction, Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Wyo., and will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 9, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav., now on sick leave, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month and ten days, about Oct. 20, 1910. (Aug. 5, D. G.)

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, about Aug. 6, 1910. (Aug. 3, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 20, 1910. (Aug. 3, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1910, and upon expiration of leave will join his proper station in the United States. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duties with the maneuvers, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 14th Cav. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave from the date of his arrival in the United States to Dec. 4, 1910, is granted Capt. Charles B. Drake, 14th Cav. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Major William F. Flynn, 15th Cav., at such time as the president of the Cavalry Equipment Board shall designate, will proceed to the maneuver ground near Sparta, Wis., for the purpose of introducing, demonstrating, and observing the use of certain experimental articles of cavalry equipment, and will accompany the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., on its practice march to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Major Flynn upon the completion of the duty will return to Rock Island, Ill. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., is extended two months. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for two months, about Oct. 20, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Veterinarian William A. Sproule, 5th Field Art., will accompany Battery F, 5th Field Art., on its march from Sparta, Wis., to Fort Sheridan, and upon the completion of his duties with the battery will join his proper station. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Capt. William J. Snow, 6th Field Art., now in Washington, D.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will report in person to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, for duty in his office. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., is granted leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 15, 1910. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. William H. Peck, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 16, 1910. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 105th Co., C.A.C., and is assigned to the 130th Co. He will join company to which assigned. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination by the board. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-six days, about Aug. 22, 1910, is granted Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of witnessing certain tests of submarine mine material, and return to his proper station. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Aug. 22, 1910, is granted Capt. Robert E. Callan, C.A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. No. 156, July 6, 1910, W.D., is amended so as to direct Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District of New Orleans, accompanied by the members of his staff, to make the visits contemplated by that order during the months of August and September, 1910, instead of Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Warren, Mass. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, about Aug. 24, 1910, is granted Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, in order to enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 3, S.O. No. 166, W.D., July 18, 1910. (Aug. 20, C.A.S.)

The following assignment and transfer of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are made: 2d Lieut. William C. Koenig, now attached to the 9th Co., C.A.C., to that company; 2d Lieut. Virgilus E. Clark transferred from the 9th Co. to the 96th Co., C.A.C. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-five days, effective about Aug. 20, 1910, and to terminate on or before Sept. 14, 1910, is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 25, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Vose, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, as soon after Aug. 25, 1910, as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C. (Aug. 6, D.G.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 5, D.G.)

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., coast defense officer, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for temporary duty during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Cape Fear. (Aug. 10, D.G.)

Sergt. Major William E. Corley, Jr., Gr., C.A.C., now at Fort Casey, Wash., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Walter L. Barter, Jr., Gr., C.A.C., now at Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent at once to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Key West Barracks, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, C.A.C., of that duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles Bell, 22d Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Laurence T. Walker, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., pending the arrival at Fort Hamilton of Capt. Charles R. Lawson, Q.M., relieving 2d Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., of that duty. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George D. Riley, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Aug. 10, 1910, is attached to the 41st Co., Lieutenant Riley will report in person at Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Sept. 15, 1910. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 19, FORT MONROE, VA., AUG. 22, 1910.

Student officers are assigned to sections as follows:

Advanced Course.

One Section.—Capts. Raymond H. Fenner, Arthur L. Fuller, John O. Steger and Frank T. Hines; 1st Lieuts. James B. Taylor, Wade H. Carpenter, Walter K. Wilson, John P. Terrell, Charles E. T. Lull and Fulton G. Gardner.

Regular Course.

First Section.—Capts. Sam F. Bottoms and William Forse; 1st Lieuts. Albert L. Rhoades, Earl Biscoe, John E. Munroe, Edward E. Farnsworth, Robert C. Eddy, Alexander G. Pendleton, Walter E. Donahue and John S. Pratt.

Second Section.—Capts. William E. Cole and Edward D. Powers; 1st Lieuts. Clarence B. Ross, Lawrence C. Crawford, Rollo F. Anderson, Frank H. Phipps, Jr., Lloyd B. Magruder, John C. Henderson, Alexander G. Gillespie, Edward J. Cullen, Harry A. Schwabe, Oscar A. Russell, Felix W. Motlow, William R. McCleary, Howard L. Loughry, Horace P. Spurgin, Guy L. Gearhart, Wyatt O. Selkirk, Thomas A. Clark and Alexander J. Stuart.

The section constituting the Advanced Course, and the First Section, Regular Course, will report to the director, Department of Engineering and Mine Defense, at eight a.m. on Sept. 1.

The Second Section, Regular Course, will report to the director, Department of Artillery and Land Defense, in the "Class Room," at eight a.m., Sept. 1, 1910.

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (July 25, D.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf. (Aug. 16, D. Lakes.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 20, 1910. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Major William Weisel, 2d Inf., upon the completion of his duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for the purpose of settling his property accountability, and upon the completion proceed to Philadelphia. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. George B. Sharon, 4th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will join his company at Fort Riley. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., is authorized to attend the annual matches of the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held at Rensselaerwyck, N.Y., Sept. 3-6, 1910, for the purpose of assisting the ordnance officer of that regiment in conducting the matches. (Aug. 17, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, effective about Sept. 17, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Sept. 30, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, 5th Inf. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., relieving Capt. Arthur Cranston, 8th Inf., of that duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., from duty as a member of the class at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., and will report in person to the president of the War College for temporary duty. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Harry H. Tabbetts, 10th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, upon his arrival at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., about Aug. 29, for duty on the staff of the commanding general, camp of instruction. (Aug. 16, D. Lakes.)

Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., is detailed as assistant to the chief quartermaster, camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 29, D. Lakes.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Easton R. Gibson and 2d Lieut. Melvin G. Faris, 13th Inf., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Charles O. Clark, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbin, 1st Field Art., hereby relieved. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. V. K. Hart, 15th Inf. (Aug. 9, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duties with the National Infantry rifle team, is granted 2d Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. M. Crowley, Capt. J. W. Wright and 1st Lieut. C. R. Bennett, 17th Inf., will proceed to the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., for duty from Aug. 11 to 20. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William A. Ganoe, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted sick leave for one month, about Aug. 20, 1910. (Aug. 15, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Wyo., and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will join his command at or near Islay, Wyo. (Aug. 18, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Alfente, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Aug. 15, D. Mo.)

Par. 2, S.O. 143, c.s., these headquarters, granting 1st Lieut. William A. Alfente, 18th Inf., leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is revoked. (Aug. 15, D. Mo.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. C. W. E. Hampton, 21st Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, the retirement of Captain Hampton from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, 21st Inf., upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Second Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf., having completed the duties assigned him at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will proceed to his proper station. (Aug. 10, D. Columbia.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 23d Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will resume a status of absence with sick leave. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Okla., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., and will proceed to Stillwater on or before Sept. 1, 1910, for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 20, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed to join his company at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Aug. 12, D. Lakes.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Lieut. F. Lanza, 27th Inf., granted leave for fourteen days. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. B. F. Miller, 27th Inf., about Sept. 10, 1910. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf., now at Camp Bruce E. McCoy, maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., will proceed Aug. 20 to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 11, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Leave from Aug. 19, 1910, to Oct. 19, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 19, 1910, under the provisions of Sec. 1245, R.S., after more than thirty-six years' service. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, is granted Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th Inf., about Aug. 31, 1910. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to his proper station. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Capt. William G. Fleischauer, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 29th Inf., with rank from Aug. 13, 1910, is assigned to the 25th Infantry. Captain Fleischauer will remain on duty with the 6th Infantry pending action on an application for transfer, and will then join regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the Army War College and will report in person, not later than Sept. 1, 1910. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, retired, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for consultation. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Douglas Donald, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, to take effect Sept. 2, 1910. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Col. George Le Roy Brown, retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members—Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 8d Field Art.; Major Allen M. Smith, M.O.; Major Percy E. Trippe, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, M.O. Recorder—1st Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, 8d Field Art. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer

M.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.O., is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 24, 1910, for the purpose of making the physical examinations required of such field officers as may be ordered before it. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, 1910, for the purpose of making recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers are made: Capt. Munroe McFarland from the 18th Infantry to the 24th Infantry; Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., from the 24th Infantry to the 18th Infantry. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., and Major James R. Church, M.C., will report to the board of medical officers for the examination, and, if not adversely reported upon, will report to the C.O., Fort Robinson, Neb., for the test ride on Aug. 25, 26 and 27, 1910. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

MANEUVER CAMPS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to arrive not later than the morning of Aug. 29, for duty pertaining to the camp of instruction: Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges; Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.; Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Gen. Staff; Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.O.; Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, D.Q.M.G.; Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E.; Major Edwin A. Root, Gen. Staff; Capt. Jack Hayes, S.D.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th Inf., A.D.C. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

Arrangements for carrying on the routine work at these headquarters during the temporary absence of staff officers at the camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., are ordered as follows: Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A., will take charge of the offices of the adjutant general, chief commissary, chief ordnance officer, chief signal officers, and inspector of small-arms practice of the department. Capt. James F. Hall, M.O., will take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction, maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., and will proceed to that place so as to arrive not later than July 30, 1910, for assignment to duty thereat: Major Samuel D. Sturges, Gen. Staff Corps; Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G.; Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S.; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.O.; Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster; Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster; Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf. (July 26, D.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following enlisted men have been found qualified to enter the final competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Those who are not now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to that post with orders to report on or before Sept. 3, 1910, for the purpose indicated, the examination to be conducted at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 5, 1910: Sergt. Horace G. Ball, Co. M, 8th Inf.; Corpl. Archibald D. Cowley, Co. M, 28th Inf.; Sergt. Leon M. Logan, Troop B, 12th Cav. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Coast Artillery Memorandum No. 6, July 21, 1910, War Dept., publishes regulations relative to fort record books. Memorandum No. 7, dated July 22, publishes regulations relative to emplacement books. Artillery Memorandum No. 1, W.D., Jan. 10, 1906, and Par. 5, Cir. No. 29, W.D., May 31, 1906, are rescinded. Artillery Memorandum No. 2, W.D., Jan. 1, 1906; Par. 1, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Nov. 30, 1906; Par. III, Cir. No. 19, W.D., March 19, 1909, and Par. 4, Cir. No. 47, W.D., July 31, 1909, are rescinded.

The 22d Infantry will march on Aug. 9 from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Eleven Mile Hill, Texas, thence on Aug. 10 to the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, for duty. First Lieut. George W. Wallace, M.R.C., will accompany the regiment. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	18
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	18

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived San Francisco July 31.

CROOK—At Manila.

DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., Q.M. Sailed from Seattle for Manila July 31. Sailed from Honolulu Aug. 12.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. W. O. Abbott, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 5. Left Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 14.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. L. Bond, 30th Inf., J.M. Sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15. Left Nagasaki Aug. 21.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. O. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding, at Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. O. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Puget Sound, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 1st Mill, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st

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So much attention is given to the offensive powers of Japan that little attention has been paid to her defensive fortifications; hence a translation from a French publication by 1st Lieut. L. C. Brinton, Jr., C.A.C., U.S.A., on "Japan: The Defense of Her Coasts," which appears in the current M.S.I. Journal, is very timely. Nature, says the article, has greatly favored Japan so that it is almost invulnerable, but the people have wished to make it entirely so. The scheme of coast defense is practically completed, the only incomplete part being the works in the Bay of Tokio, and only two years will be required to finish these. The principal points whose fortification is completed are Nagasaki, Sasebo, Maizuru and Kagoshima. The Gulf of Tokio is protected by an important fortified group which protects Yokohama and Yokosuka. This group will be provided, like all the other groups, with the most modern fire-control equipment, searchlights, observation towers and submarine mine material. The Japanese do not hesitate to give to their batteries high command, exception being made to those used in the near defense, which are emplaced so as to give them a raking fire. The islands of Tsushima, Formosa and the Pescadores are strongly fortified. To the organization of a central "redoubt" the Japanese have devoted the most attention. They have an almost natural redoubt, the Inland Sea, which needs but little effort to render it impregnable. It communicates with the sea by four straits, all defended by fortifications. The first three are straight and easy to defend. The fourth, Bungo (between Kiushiu and Shikoku), is very large and easy of access to a hostile fleet. The Japanese have also erected a last barrier be-

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tween the north coast of Shikoku and the southern coast of Nippon. They have organized defensively the passages of Geiyo and Kaikyo commanded by the height of Kure, passages already naturally difficult, winding in and out through numerous islands. The principal points fortified on the Inland Sea are Simonoseki-Kokura-Moji group, Kure, Hidoshima, Kobé and Osaka.

It is of value to the Service that so thorough a student of our Infantry Drill Regulations as Capt. William S. Graves, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has written of the Japanese infantry drill regulations, for perhaps no one in our Army is better qualified to interpret the spirit of our regulations than Captain Graves. From a translation furnished by the General Staff he describes the Japanese features that differ from ours in a paper in the Infantry Journal. There are many movements in which the commands and the methods of execution are virtually the same as ours. The battalion may be formed in close order in battalion column and line of company columns. The former formation is column of sections with eight paces between the sections. The company column is the same formation as line of companies, in column of sections with eight paces between sections. In changing from one formation to another each company moves by the shortest line. There is undoubtedly a demand for such a provision in our regulations, Captain Graves believes, but on account of the necessity for instruction of troops in all stages of advancement it has always been considered advisable to prescribe definitely how each movement should be executed. The Japanese prescribe very few movements in the battalion, regimental and brigade drills. The assumption is evidently made that before troops are placed in battalions, regiments or brigades their instruction will have been such that only a few prescribed movements will be necessary to enable them to take the battle formation from any position.

The laboratory of the proving grounds of the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, was blown up by an explosion Aug. 22, the buildings being subsequently destroyed by fire. The powder sheds near by, containing a great quantity of explosives, were barely saved by the quickness of the firemen.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT INJUSTICE.

We have heretofore, and more than once, called attention to the great hardship officers of the Army or their heirs endure in being denied that which the Supreme Court of the United States has held to be justly due under the law for longevity pay. When the Watson case was decided, in 1880, the Comptroller's Office followed it, and in the first case settled thereunder—that of Gen. U. S. Grant—Hon. Richard R. McMahon, as Deputy Comptroller, held that, as there was no statute of limitations in the Treasury Department (or in any other, for that matter), he could not justly and legally deny the application of officers to recast their longevity pay accounts, and give them credit for that which the Supreme Court said had *always been due them*, and Comptroller Butler agreed with him. Then came Comptroller Gilkeson, who undertook to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court by setting up his own statute of limitations. While he disallowed every claim for a resettlement under the Watson decision, by ruling that "cadet service cannot be counted in computing longevity pay for service prior to Feb. 24, 1881," and put that false statement upon every such claim, he did count and allow for cadet service in every account not theretofore settled. There never was a more unlawful or a more iniquitous decision. After the lapse of eighteen years, during which time hundreds of claims, absolutely just and legal, were rejected, the present Assistant Comptroller reversed and set aside Gilkeson's ridiculous decision, but, while so doing, he held that the disallowance settlements made by Gilkeson's ruling, though in the very face of the decision of the Supreme Court, could not be disturbed.

So, therefore, officers who filed their claims under the Watson decision, find the door of the Treasury closed against them, while it is open to those whose claims are now presented. The old Latin maxim, "*tarde venientibus ossa*," is reversed in this instance, or, as Gen. John M. Wilson says, "the early and diligent man is penalized, while the dilatory man is rewarded." The claims are all equally just, and the great wrong done by Comptroller Gilkeson, whose "decision" was written by a clerk, bitterly opposed to Army officers, should be righted. The remedy? When a bill providing for the adjudication of the claims was referred to Assistant Comptroller Mansur years ago he, this clerk for him, reported against it, on the grounds that "it involved a large amount," that "there ought to be an end to settlements some time," and that the passage of the bill "would entail much additional work"—poor, weak, flimsy reasons or pretexts. Is it strange that we should be disposed to be critical upon Treasury Department methods when we observe the iniquity of the miserable work done by half baked lawyers to noble men, who, under orders and limitations, cannot speak for themselves before Congress or its committees, and who are sometimes charged by demagogues with "wanting too much" or "asking favors," and the like?

In the case of the appeal of George W. Lambert, private, Co. G, 26th Inf., the Comptroller decides that only fifty-five cents is due him, and "it is a maxim that the law does not notice or care for trifling matters." So the Services get it both ways. If the amount is large, according to Assistant Comptroller Mansur it should not be paid for that reason, and if it is small the lordly Comptroller consider it beneath his notice. The law would make short work with a private debtor who should reason thus.

There are a number of vacancies at military colleges which will be filled shortly by well equipped retired officers. This detail carries with it active pay, but on account of preference for recruiting and military duty, and the many opportunities for more remunerative employment in civil life, few retired officers who are suitable for this duty have made application. The War Department is exercising great care in scrutinizing the physical, mental and moral qualifications of officers to be detailed to colleges. The heads of the colleges place great dependence upon the War Department, and almost invariably accept its recommendation. In no other detail, if an officer takes an interest in his work, will he be appreciated more than at the colleges. If an officer catches the spirit of a college he soon becomes immensely popular, and is regarded as part of the institution by the students. On the other hand, if the officer is not in sympathy with college life he soon becomes extremely unpopular. He not only is unable to make much progress with his work, but creates a false impression in the minds of the students at the college and the people of the locality of the standards of the Army. In selecting officers for these details the War Department is considering the welfare of the Army, as well as the work to be done at the colleges.

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA COMPLAINS.

Gov. William Hodges Mann, of Virginia, still seems to have a grievance against the War Department in general and against Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon in particular over the incidents leading to and the resulting trial of Pvt. Thomas Carroll, a member of the colored War College detachment on duty at Gettysburg during the late encampment at that place. Carroll is the man who came in for some trouble while passing through the camp of the 1st Virginia Infantry during daylight, and who, it is alleged, refused to halt when ordered to do so by the sentries of Nos. 1 and 2 posts. He was then chased by the guard with fixed bayonets, headed by the officer of the guard, and claims that the threatening language used by his pursuers justified him in thinking his life was in danger, and he drew an empty revolver to hold off the Virginians. He finally reached his own camp, about a thousand yards from the Virginia lines, and then surrendered to his own first sergeant, Sergeant Kincaid, of the War College detachment. He was then taken to the Virginia camp, and later turned over to the provost marshal, by whom he was finally paroled, pending an investigation. The case was investigated by Major Daniel H. Boughton, the provost marshal, who, after examination of various witnesses, reported that, while the case bore some serious aspects as to breach of discipline on the part of Carroll, there had been so much ill feeling shown by the 1st Virginia toward the few negro soldiers in camp that Carroll may have been impressed with the idea that his life was in danger, and merely drew his empty revolver in an effort to scare off those whom he deemed intended bodily harm. There was no ball ammunition in the hands of enlisted men or officers at the camp of instruction, so the fact that the revolver was empty was and is conclusively proved. In view of Carroll's excellent record of thirteen years as a soldier it was recommended by Major Boughton that he be brought to trial by summary court. This was done. Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., was the summary court officer, and the trial proceeded with an examination of the Virginia witnesses. In the mean time Governor Mann, who was in camp at the time, called upon General Wotherspoon, and in rather abrupt language insisted upon a trial by general court-martial. The summary court proceedings were stopped, and the matter referred to Washington for final disposition.

The War Department concurred in the action taken by General Wotherspoon, and Carroll was tried eventually by summary court and fined ten dollars. When this news reached Richmond Governor Mann and the 1st Virginia Regiment became somewhat upset, to say the least. The Governor immediately wrote to Senator Martin, who took the matter up with the War Department, and the whole case and all the circumstances connected therewith were reviewed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who upheld General Wotherspoon throughout, and stated that he had acted not only within his rights as commanding general of the camp, but had used both tact and diplomacy in the handling of the case.

FACTS REFUTING THEORY.

The Syracuse (N.Y.) Post Standard in its issue of Aug. 22 says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL praises the German military system without stint, and even tries to make out that German prosperity is largely due to the number of men withdrawn from production, put in uniforms, and made to subsist upon the tax rate." If the Post Standard had watched our columns it would know that we are not obliged "to try to make out" a case for the German military system. That has already been done, among others, by such experts in estimating the educational value of public institutions as President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, and President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, both of whom, after long sojourns in Germany, have returned with the confirmed opinion that compulsory military service is regarded by the educational classes, as well as the religious classes, as of the greatest value to Germany, educationally, industrially, morally, as well as militarily.

In our issue of November 14, 1908, page 291, can be found a résumé of the address of President Hadley before the Brooklyn University of Arts and Sciences, in which he gave nothing but the highest praise to the universal military system of Germany. On March 19, 1910, we gave also a summary of his article in the Youth's Companion. In this article President Hadley said: "The majority of intelligent and patriotic Germans will to-day tell you that the German army gives the German nation habits of discipline, cleanliness and efficiency which it never before had; and that two years of withdrawal from active industry is a very cheap price to pay for a training which makes a man a more efficient worker and citizen for many years thereafter." President Butler has borne testimony to the fact that one of the greatest factors, if not the greatest, in the stupendous industrial expansion of Germany since 1873 has been, according to the opinion of all classes among intelligent Germans, its military service, with its power to stamp obedience, punctuality, sobriety, carefulness and co-operation upon the character of the young Germans. If these two educators are unable to gauge the effect of army service upon a nation, we should like the Post Standard to suggest two men better qualified for that task.

The events of the passing days lend prompt corroboration to our views. In our issue of Aug. 20 we published an editorial on "Germany's Army-Aided Progress." Four days later the New York Sun compiled a table showing

the growth of German cities, to illustrate the fact that while we are crowing and rightly jubilant over the increase in our cities, Germany is outstripping us. Taking the census of Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, Cologne and Frankfurt of 1905, with an aggregate population of 2,623,000, the increase for the decade from 1895 was 637,000, while the increase of St. Louis, Pittsburg, Detroit, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, having substantially the same aggregate population, 2,425,000, was only 501,000 for the decade 1900-1910. The cities were only 42,000 apart in total population at the beginning of their census decades, and 198,000 at the end. The American cities added 26 per cent. in the ten years the German cities added 33.4 per cent. The smaller German cities, such as Hanover, compared with corresponding cities in this country, show the same superiority in growth. Nor do the cities thus selected differ in their rate of growth from the majority of German towns, which maintain the same superiority over American cities. Thus, while our contemporary's home city of Syracuse increased from 108,000 to 137,000 in ten years, Posen grew from 73,000 to 137,000 in an equal period, or 64,000 as compared with 29,000 for the American city. The sudden expansion of Schenectady, N.Y., from a minor city of 31,000 to a considerable industrial community with 73,000 inhabitants is entirely overbalanced by the growth of Essen from 96,000 to 235,000 in a decade. Let us be honest with ourselves, and ask what would be said in this country by the anti-Army coterie (for thus far they have not advanced beyond the dignity of a coterie) if the rate of gain in the cities were reversed and the American cities had outstripped Germany. What a chorus of glee would ascend to heaven and with what unctious these gentlemen (and ladies) would point to the "enervating and undermining effects of militarism." In our mind's eye we can now see that precious company growing fat on the statistics.

CHANGES IN THE GENERAL STAFF.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. William H. Carter, General Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the Gulf; Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the Lakes, and Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., president of the Army War College, will comprise a board which will meet at Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, to make recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps.

There are at present only two vacancies on the General Staff, but it is probable that there will be eighteen or nineteen vacancies within the year to be filled at the meeting of the board. The tour of duty on the General Staff of Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., will be completed Aug. 15, 1911; Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., Aug. 15, 1911; Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., May 23, 1912; Majors Robert L. Hirst, 29th Inf., March 28, 1911; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., Aug. 15, 1911; Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., Aug. 15, 1911; William P. Barnum, 7th Inf., March 15, 1911; Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Art., March 23, 1911, and Capt. Peter C. Harris, 24th Inf., March 28, 1911; Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., secretary to the General Staff, Aug. 15, 1911; Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., Aug. 15, 1911; Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C., March 15, 1911; Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C., March 25, 1911; Fox Conner, 1st Field Art., April 3, 1911; Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., March 15, 1911.

In addition to these prospective vacancies the board will appoint two officers to succeed Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav., who is to be relieved at his own request, and Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., whose detail expired Aug. 16, 1910. There will probably also be two more vacancies on the Staff to be filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., and Capt. Edmund Wittenmeyer, 5th Inf. Three vacancies have recently been filled by the appointment of Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., to relieve Col. George S. Anderson, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, 15th Inf., to relieve Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, 27th Inf., and Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., to relieve Major Eben Swift, 9th Cav.

Capt. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf., who has been on leave since his regiment arrived at its station in the United States from Alaska, will shortly assume his duties on the General Staff, to which he was detailed on May 2, 1910.

There seems to be no limit to the far-reaching effects of the Brownsville investigation. It is a part of the political history of the country that former Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, lost his seat in the Senate because he took up the cause of the colored soldiers who were discharged without honor on account of the Brownsville riot. Before this the Senator was recognized as a supporter of the Roosevelt Administration. He led in the fight in Ohio for the endorsement of Roosevelt when the late Senator Hanna was regarded as a Presidential candidate. But he quarreled with the President over the Brownsville affair, and shortly became a representative of the corporate interests in the eyes of all Roosevelt partisans. Senator William Warner, of Missouri, supported Roosevelt's position in the investigation before the Committee on Military Affairs. For six months the committee was in constant session listening to the testimony of witnesses. At the close of this Senator Warner, who was exhausted by this trying ordeal, attempted to sum up the testimony in a speech before the Senate. After

speaking for two days he broke down and was taken to a health resort. When he recovered he attempted to complete his speech, but again he failed physically, and never entirely recovered from the effects of his efforts. Senator Warner is to-day probably the most popular public man in Missouri. There would be no opposition to him in the Republican party if he were a candidate. More than this, his candidacy would strengthen the Republican party in the state, and every politician who is acquainted with the situation declares that his retirement will increase the prospects of the Democrats carrying the state. But Senator Warner simply finds himself unable to engage in a campaign which would be incident to being a candidate for the Senate. Acting on the advice of his physicians, he declared, in an interview given out in Washington, that he would not be a candidate. The Brownsville investigation brings his public career to a close at a time when he was rapidly becoming one of the leaders of the Senate.

We have a very sad piece of news to convey to our anti-imperialist friends. We have often called their attention to the irrepressible conflict between the Mohammedan Moros and the Christian Filipinos and the likelihood of war between the races resulting from the withdrawal of American troops from the archipelago and the granting of the Boston type of "independence" to the natives. The events of Aug. 24, in the capital city of the Moros, completely bear out our statements, and show that the Moros want no Filipino rule. At Zamboanga, capital of the Moro Province, two hundred Filipinos presented Secretary of War Dickinson on Aug. 24 with a petition asking that the Moro Islands be placed under Filipino control and that the entire archipelago receive independence. Mr. Dickinson replied that the American Government was not willing to entrust the government of 335,000 Moros to 6,600 Filipinos, living in widely scattered regions. He feared such an arrangement would lead to a rupture of the peaceful conditions now prevailing in the Moro land, and that upon the Americans would devolve the necessity of restoring order. Then up rose four dattos, or Moro chiefs, representing 40,000 Moros, who tendered their allegiance to the United States and announced that they would fight if the Americans withdrew. A "wild demonstration," we are told, followed, and the cry that the province must become American territory ran through the crowd which had gathered to hear the big Secretary of War. When non-Christian tribes clamor for annexation to the United States as an alternative to Filipino rule the anti-imperialists should begin to understand the wisdom that has been behind our policy in the Philippine Islands.

The reason for the absence of the Infantry from the recent celebration of the unveiling of the Kosciusko monument in Washington has been discovered at last, and very properly the discovery has been made by the Infantry Journal, which says: "Kosciusko was born at Merezowszczyzna. This is the only good reason so far suggested for the absence of Infantry from the recent obsequies in Washington." Now, if no better reason can be given for not using Potomac Park as a site for an Infantry post, it will not be long before we find a regiment or two of foot soldiers properly housed at the National Capital. Perhaps the infantrymen were afraid that if in this instance they appeared at the Capital the other arms of the Service in possession at Washington might use the name of Kosciusko's birthplace as Joshua used the term "shibboleth," to determine who were and who were not among the chosen.

In a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL attention was called to the absence of a representative of either the Army or the Navy from the committee appointed by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration to arrange the details of a celebration of the hundred years of peace between this country and Canada. We are pleased to learn from the secretary of the conference that the committee is desirous of placing an officer of the Army on the list, but has not done so before because of the difficulty of finding one who is a resident of the border section and has had Civil War service. It is gratifying to learn that the omission of Army and Navy officers from the committee was in no way intentional. When the time comes for additions to the membership an officer properly qualified for a place on the committee will undoubtedly be found.

The Babcock and Wilcox Company inform us that they have for some time been engaged in making tests of oil fuel, but this has been solely for their own information. They have no present intention of giving tests which government officials will be invited to witness, but may do so at some indefinite time in the future. What effect the result of these tests will have upon the use of oil fuel in the Navy is wholly a matter of speculation. They express their entire willingness to admit representatives of the Navy Department to their next test. The newspaper statement that this test has been definitely arranged for seems, however, at present without foundation. After a recent boiler test with coal at the Babcock and Wilcox Company's works at Bayonne, N.J., it was suggested by some of the representatives of the Bureau of Steam Engineering then present that a similar test of the use of oil fuel in connection with the boilers adopted for the battleships would give the naval engineers an opportunity for valuable observations.

REPORTS ON JOINT COAST DEFENSE

If we were to select one general sentiment of Army officers as prevailing throughout their reports on the joint coast defense exercises of 1909, just made public by the War Department, we should say it was that the men and officers of the National Guard showed commendable interest in the instruction, and that whatever weaknesses were disclosed were those due to the brief time they can take from their business for purposes of study. Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., as reported by Col. J. V. White, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District, Portland, Me., recommends that the minimum strength of each Militia company of coast defense reserves be eighty-five, so that each may be able to supply a complete manning detail. Colonel White says the Infantry exercises and guard mounting showed lack of instruction. Both should receive more attention at home armories. Progress in guard duty can be obtained at the forts only by interfering materially with the battery duties. Many Militia officers had failed to familiarize themselves with the standing orders and the importance of carrying out instructions they received. It is recommended by Colonel White that the complaint of several Militia officers of the insufficiency of clothing issued to the companies be taken up.

This matter of insufficiency of clothing is touched on more emphatically by 1st Lieut. William R. McCleary, C.A.C., Q.M. and Chief C.S., Fort Caswell, N.C., who says: "It is presumed that every man has a certain amount of personal pride, and to expect a man to don an old and badly worn suit of khaki, ride eight or ten hours in a dusty railway coach and then, after arrival at destination, soaked with perspiration and more or less covered with coal soot, to be compelled to wear the same suit for a period of eleven days, is, to my mind, very unreasonable. This is made especially galling and humiliating when compelled to camp with and suffer comparisons with the average Regular soldier, with his spick-and-span, freshly laundered uniform. In addition to this, the Militiaman must drill at the guns in his one suit of khaki, while the Regular covers his with a suit of brown canvas. Every Militia soldier should start for camp equipped with two serviceable clean suits of khaki, including flannel shirt, leggings, one pair of tan shoes and a suit of denim or canvas working clothes for wear at artillery drill." In the matter of uniform Lieutenant McCleary found much room for improvement. Some men had coats, while others had not; while among those who did not wear coats at least a dozen different colors and shades of shirts appeared, looking like a haberdasher's window display of shirt styles. Shoes were worn of both black and russet leather and of many kinds. In one company seven or eight men appeared with leather puttee leggings of the kind prescribed for officer's wear. Lieutenant McCleary found also too many lightweight, puny-looking men, suggesting to him that the requirements of the U.S. recruiting service be more strictly adhered to. The present system of keeping all field equipment at the depot in the state capital of North Carolina he regards as a mistake. We might say, in passing, that this impractical plan obtains also in New Jersey. Sufficient tentage and camp equipage should at all times be in possession of each company at its home station. The work of the 3d Company, N.C.N.G., Lieutenant McCleary calls "excellent," considering the fact that the work was entirely new to them, many of the men never having even so much as visited an Artillery post before. He recommends that joint exercises be held during the period from Aug. 5 to 20 as more seasonable for that locality.

NEW ENGLAND ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

Capt. R. B. McBride, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District of Portsmouth, N.H., says that this camp was the most orderly and quiet in his experience with joint camps. There was not a single case of drunkenness or rowdiness. Proper instruction seemed to be lacking in the necessity for absolute promptness, military courtesy, the proper preparation and rendition of official papers and military correspondence in general, proper care of equipments and neatness in clothing. The officers showed lack of home training in paper work.

In Rhode Island, Col. Walter Howe, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District, Fort Adams, R.I., found complaints from the Militia of the amount of instruction, but he had so short a time for instruction that he felt that every moment should be utilized. This is said by him not as an excuse, but as a statement of fact. The discipline was as good as, if not better than, in previous years. The absence of some National Guard officers from drills without authority, as reported by Capt. E. D. Powers and Lieut. J. W. Lyon, C.A.C., does not surprise Colonel Howe, in view of the large number of state officers who were strongly opposed to the reorganization of the Militia as Coast Artillery. Officers complained that the enlisted personnel was too young and undersized and the companies were too small. Militia officers recommended that the time of drill be shortened as the men are "soft." Incidentally he notes that none of the companies was large enough to make a complete manning detail. The drills and exercises, as a whole, were a success at all the batteries in the district. Some of the subcaliber firing was good. The suggestion Colonel Howe heard that employers are readier to give leave to their men in July than in June and that the camp should be held in the later month he believes should receive attention. Reports made to him by several officers differed materially from any he had had in previous years. He quotes as an instance from the excellent report of Capt. C. B. Smith, C.A.C., who had the 13th and 14th Companies at Fort Riley with 10-inch guns. In this Captain Smith said that with one or two exceptions the third-tour officers had not advanced materially in their knowledge of artillery, a statement which leads Colonel Howe to suggest that some method should be devised for requiring officers to take an examination and for dropping those who fail to pass after three years' instruction. Hereafter not more than two companies will be assigned to Battery Varnum, and Battery Zook will have two at least.

Little Rhody's neighbor, Connecticut, favorably impressed Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District, Fort H. G. Wright, even if he found the officers of the Militia "especially weak, and not at all well versed in their duties," for the movement of the troops and baggage into the district, their encampments and withdrawal were admirably managed. "There was no hitch whatever in their program. They left clean camps, handled their own baggage, cooked their own rations, pitched and struck tents in an excellent manner and in good military style. In fact, the reserves from Connecticut no longer need any special instruction in these particulars. The necessity, therefore, for having combined camps no longer exists, and for many reasons they should be separate. The Regular troops gained

very little experience, as their time was almost wholly given up to the Militia." Colonel Slaker recommends that the two periods for encampment be fixed at different times and that all necessary instructors—officers and men—be ordered for duty with the Militia during their tour. He suggests also that only one company be assigned to a battery, that each battery be supplied with at least one subcaliber tube and that a state-built storehouse be provided at each post to accommodate Q.M. property.

IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

In the Empire State, Col. Albert Todd, commanding the Artillery District at Fort Totten, N.Y., while impressed with the evident zeal and industry of most of the Militia officers, thinks it doubtful whether, on the whole, the Militia companies could be relied upon to work as separate units. There were no disturbances in the encampments, which Colonel Todd regards as creditable to the Militia, but it is about time that the National Guard was made to understand that the normal condition of a camp with men, and not hoodlums, is to have no disturbances, and commands should not expect to be praised for behaving as they ought to behave. The companies were all below the full strength, and some were fifty per cent. short. Many companies did not have full quotas of non-coms., less than one-half. "However, the percentage of attendance at camp of actual enlisted strength of all the companies was eighty-eight, a very good showing," Colonel Todd does not agree with the recommendation of some of the officers that no men should be brought to camp not enlisted at least six months, for he feels that "we must do what we can with what we have."

Lieut. Col. A. C. Blunt, C.A.C., commanding Fort Schuyler, N.Y., believes there should be a great increase in the number of battery drills and a corresponding decrease in battle command, drills and war exercises. It would be hard to predict what would happen to these men if they were put under proper military discipline under Regular officers, but he believes that, after the discharge of about fifty per cent. for disability, the other fifty per cent. would make excellent soldiers in about one month's time. Lack of Regular officers handicapped the instruction very much. While there were no breaches of discipline, there is no discipline in the companies when it comes to taking orders from non-coms. He disagrees with Colonel Todd, and would allow no men to come to camp who have not actually been six months in the organization. Despite the energy of the officers, their want of confidence in themselves was communicated to their men. Major Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., found that the gun detachments made the greatest progress, that of the 26th Company (8th Regiment) being especially commendable. The range sections made slow progress, their work being of little doubtful reliability. Major Harris would permit no company to take part in the exercises until its strength present for duty was sufficient to furnish complete manning detachments for the battery to which it was assigned. Col. Elmore F. Austin, of the C.A.C., N.Y., believes the tour should extend over two weeks, as that space of time can be taken by the men as easily as the present ten days, as breaking into the week practically loses that week.

Col. H. L. Harris, C.A.C., commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York, says that a number of the officers of the 13th District (13th Regiment), chiefly among the lieutenants, have by special effort made great advancement in their efficiency as artillerymen, but others show a tendency to develop a most unsoldierlike attitude, and, while talking of the conditions under which they labor in the Guard and the necessity of keeping up the esprit of their organizations, fail to realize that their chief patriotic duty is to use every opportunity offered and means provided to perfect themselves as artillerymen as long as they remain in the C.A.C. This spirit was not manifested in the 9th District. Lack of courtesy and ignorance and great carelessness in performing guard duty are regretfully noted by Colonel Harris.

SOUTHERN ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

On the report of Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md., the endorsement of the commanding general, Department of the East, says that "the very limited attendance shows a waning of interest in the state in Coast Artillery Service," although not much of a comparison can be made, as only one Coast Artillery company had been organized at the time of the exercises. Virginia Coast Artillerymen receive high praise in the report of Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, C.A.C., commanding Fort Monroe, Va., who says: "The interest manifested throughout the exercises, the uniform soldierly conduct and the sanitary provisions always observed by the Militia troops were commendable. Considering the short time engaged, the progress made in the artillery work should be a source of gratification to the reserve personnel, as it was to the Regular officers who instructed and supervised. Both companies did well in their drill and at subcaliber practice at moving targets. Service practice at a stationary target was held, and while but one hit was made of the four record shots allowed, the errors in range and deflection of the shots falling outside the danger space were not at all excessive." The enlisted personnel appeared very young and undersized, a decided contrast to the Regulars. Larger men should be sought in recruiting. Numerous recommendations are made by state officers as to date of camp, etc.

Capt. L. C. Brown, C.A.C., commanding Fort Morgan, Ala., found the enlisted men of the Militia too small and too young, and not strong enough for the work required, particularly in the handling of the loading trucks and breech blocks and ramming at the 12-inch battery. They were mostly boys between eighteen and twenty. The officers and men displayed great ignorance of the most elementary requirements of Infantry Drill Regulations, while the equipment and arms were in a very bad state. Rifles, with a few exceptions, were rusty. In Company B one man, evidently the admirer of some dime novel hero, who had nicked his gun for every redskin slain, had carved his initials on the stock of his piece. "The majority of officers and men seemed to lack any idea of their responsibility for the condition of government property issued to them." The Chief of Coast Artillery, endorsing the report of the district commander, recommends that the low standard of efficiency of the officers and enlisted men of the Alabama National Guard be taken up with the state authorities, and says that "participation in coast defense exercises by Militia troops not thoroughly prepared for them is disadvantageous to the Government and of little value to the state." Other states might take these words of General Murray to heart.

In Louisiana Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., commanding Jackson Barracks, La., found many men unfit physically, a condition proved by examination of them by the camp surgeons. They were under weight, too young and undeveloped in too many cases. The state tentage was old and leaky. Instead of folding cots they received old wire-woven bunks. Even the mosquito

netting was virtually worthless. Shoes, underwear and toilet articles were not what they ought to have been.

Major George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., commanding Fort Rosecrans, Cal., says that the progress made by the state troops there was all that could be expected. They readily learned the drill, and a small party made a good showing in the observing and plotting detachments of the fire-control section. The number present was very small, the largest aggregate at any time being only three officers and twenty-four enlisted men. Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., commanding Presidio, San Francisco, had to begin with the very fundamentals of artillery instruction, as the California Coast Artillery had only recently been organized, but the colonel commanding the Coast Artillery of California had so much enthusiasm that he inspired all his officers and enlisted men to such an extent that Colonel Lundeen believes if the interest continues and the force is increased as planned the California Coast Artillery will be "a valuable adjunct of the Army."

WHISTLER AS A HORSEMAN.

(From Ida Clifton Hinshaw's "Whistler's First Drawings" in September Century.)

Boggs, a cadet Cavalry officer at West Point Academy, was an assistant in the riding hall. On one occasion he overheard Whistler, who thoroughly disliked to ride, objecting strenuously to the horse brought for his use. The horse, he argued, was too heavily built, and much too large for a man of his size. Whistler, with much vehemence, urged the man next him to "swap." The man with whom he wished to exchange horses was of muscular build and a "pretty generous size" and his horse a lightweight animal, so it seemed to Whistler that it would be a "most fitting exchange."

"Oh, don't swap, don't you swap, Mr. Whistler!" cried the dragon; "yours is a war-horse, sir."

"A war-horse!" exclaimed Whistler. "That settles it. I certainly don't want him."

"Yes, you do, sir," reiterated the man; "he's a war-horse, I tell you, for he'd rather die than run."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Richard R. McMahon, of Washington, writes, saying: "In regard to the longevity pay claim of the late Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., referred to in the JOURNAL of the 13th instant, I beg to say that the Comptroller decided that the settlement made by the Auditor, allowing the General's widow \$12.50 pay proper for one day, 'was not a settlement of the item of longevity pay, because said item of longevity pay had been fully considered and settled by a previous settlement of March 6, 1883,' which, as the Comptroller says, 'was a settlement under all laws and decisions in force at the time the settlement was made. One of the decisions then in force was that service as an enlisted man could not be counted in computing longevity pay for services prior to June 18, 1878.'"

Of the claim for \$250 of Major William W. Crane, as disbursing officer of the Louisiana Organized Militia, the Comptroller allows only \$83.33, as he took an unconscionable time in preparing and transmitting his accounts. The time required for this is held to be ten days only, and no payment can be allowed for a longer time.

In the case of the estate of John A. Webber, formerly lieutenant, 2d U.S. Art., and military storekeeper, O.D., who died May 6, 1855, an allowance of \$751.20 is made to cover the period during which he was entitled to longevity rations as ordinance storekeeper, before the passage of the Act of Aug. 23, 1842, which cut off the storekeepers' rations. Under the same construction of law \$203 is allowed the heirs of Augustus L. Roumfort, a military storekeeper, discharged April 14, 1841.

Paymr. Joseph Fyffe, U.S.N., had \$14 checked against him by the Auditor. He charged this amount to his personal account and then appealed. The Auditor dismissed the appeal, saying: "I am without jurisdiction to consider this item because it is not now an outstanding difference, having been repaid by claimant." The Comptroller says: "The claimant, however, has the right to present his claim to the Auditor for the amount checked against his account, and, if dissatisfied with the Auditor's action thereon, to appeal to this office within one year from the date of such settlement, provided he does not accept payment of the amount allowed by the Auditor as to any item on which he desires revision."

In the case of Lieuts. L. R. Leahy and D. B. Craig, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "I am of opinion that an officer is entitled to the additional pay allowed an aid when he enters upon duty under a proper designation as aid to a rear admiral, and continues to be entitled to the same while on his authorized allowance of leave if during said leave said designation remains and he continues to hold said position, the other conditions as to rank, etc., continuing."

The Comptroller decides that a native seaman of the insular force established by Executive Order of April 5, 1910, is entitled to the extra pay provided by Sec. 1570, Rev. Stat., for a seaman who performs the duty of fireman or coal heaver on board of a vessel of war.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

The War Department has decided that there is nothing in the Army Regulations or in the Acts of Congress which prohibits the manufacture of shirts for the prisoners at the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The prison authorities are cautioned against making shirts for the general trade, but it is held that it is not unlawful to make clothing for the inmates of the prison.

It has been decided by the War Department that there is no authority under which the fuel and light for an officer's family residing at Dayton, Ohio, can be paid for while the officer is stationed at Philadelphia. This allowance can be made only to the family of an officer at the post at which he is stationed.

It has been decided by the War Department that money received at the pay table by an officer for a private is government funds until it is actually turned over to the enlisted man. This question was brought up by Lieut. Allen C. Keys, who contended that there was no authority for the turning over of the pay of a private to the company fund without the consent of the private. The private in question was absent when the money was issued, and, as he owed the company fund, the officer decided to turn it into the fund. Lieutenant Keys contended that the private still had a claim against the Government for his pay, but the War Department refused to sustain it.

Three important line of duty cases were passed upon by the War Department this week. Pvt. George A.

Douglas, 51st Co., C.A.O., at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I., while visiting a Philippine village was murdered and robbed. As the village was on the military reservation, and the private had permission to visit it, it was held that he should be regarded as in the line of duty and that his death was not the result of his own negligence. Pvt. Harry Cohen, Troop G, 6th Cav., while absent without permission from recruit drill, mounted a wagon and started to drive a team, which became unmanageable and ran away. He was killed in the accident, but as he had no permission to drive the team it was held that he was not in the line of duty and his death was the result of his own misconduct. Pvt. Charles Annon, Co. I, 2d Inf., was accidentally drowned at Fort Benton, Mont. As he had permission to go in bathing it was held that he was in line of duty and that his death was not the result of his own negligence.

ANEMOMETER AND SPEEDOMETER TESTS.

That magnetic anemometers, used by the Navy to measure the velocity of the wind in firing during target practice, and magnetic speedometers, used by automobiles to register speed, are so inaccurate as to make them practically useless, is demonstrated by an investigation just completed by the Bureau of Standards. The Bureau of Standards, after a thorough investigation, reports that the magnetic instruments show a variation during hot and cold weather of twenty-eight per cent.

As a result of these tests that have been made on anemometers and speedometers, Dr. Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards, has determined to wage a war on the manufacturers of magnetic instruments generally. This does not mean that the Director will publish names and make the facts public in such a way as to ruin those who have heavily invested in the manufacture of anemometers and speedometers. He does not move in that way. Some time ago he discovered, after an investigation covering many months, that thermometers made in the United States were a huge joke, so far as accuracy in recording temperature was concerned. Some of them varied as much as one-third from the truth. The Director did not publish the facts. He simply wrote to each of the manufacturers advising them of the errors in their instruments and setting before them a correct standard and methods of attaining it. The manufacturers acted upon the suggestions made, with the result that to-day as good thermometers are made in this country as anywhere in the world, with the exception of those made by one firm in Paris.

"The tests made by the Bureau of Standards are of wide significance," said Director Stratton, just before he left for the Pacific coast to spend his vacation. "Eliminating all technical phraseology known to experts in mechanics, they amount to this: A magnetic anemometer or speedometer will record an error of one per cent. for every four degrees Fahrenheit in temperature during hot or cold weather. That is, if a battle were in progress during a temperature of 100 degrees, which would be accentuated in effect, by the sun beating directly upon the instrument, and an anemometer should be used to ascertain the velocity of wind blowing at fifty miles per hour, the error would be about twenty per cent. This, in my opinion, would certainly be enough to make the magnetic instruments now used practically useless. I speak from my own experience as an officer in the Naval Militia. As these instruments are shipped to the Navy Department in carloads, and used on all ships of the Navy, the importance of the tests can easily be seen. The inaccuracy is the same as though a clock which one depends upon to keep an appointment at four o'clock varied to such an extent that at that hour it would give the time as three or five o'clock, depending upon whether the temperature was hot or very cold. In long range firing in target practice the velocity of wind, it is recognized, is an important factor. If the instrument which is used in measuring the wind is inaccurate, it is misleading, and cannot but result in making accurate firing more difficult."

IMPROVING NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

A systematic effort is being made by Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy Department, to raise the standard of efficiency in the Naval Medical Corps and in the Hospital Corps. Future candidates for the Medical Corps will be required to pass a rigid examination, and must present a diploma from a recognized hospital showing at least one year's internship after attaining their medical degree. Hospital apprentices will go direct to the training stations for apprentice seamen after their enlistment, instead of taking a preliminary course in the Hospital Training School.

It has been the policy of the Navy Department in the past not to require very exacting examinations for candidates for the Naval Medical Corps. After a probationary period, varying from a year to eighteen months, they were required to pass a second preliminary examination before securing a commission, having had six months' schooling at the Naval Medical School. This policy has proved to be unsatisfactory in a number of ways. It has made it possible for physicians to secure commissions in the Medical Corps at the expense of the Government. Not qualified originally to enter the Navy, by taking advantage of the preliminary training they have been able to pass the required examinations, although they have never been fully equipped for the service.

While an attempt will be made to exclude all physicians of doubtful attainments from the lower grades, it is intended that the examinations for promotion shall be less exacting, just sufficient to make it necessary for medical officers to be abreast of the times if they expect to be promoted.

In dealing with hospital apprentices an effort will be made to give them at the station all of the military training required for service in the Hospital Corps. They will be sent direct to the training stations for apprentice seamen at Newport, Norfolk and Yerba Buena, where they will receive the same instructions in every detail that is given to seamen, except when apprentice seamen are drilling with guns or at target practice hospital apprentices will be given the Hospital Corps drills and first aid. Here the undesirable will be weeded out. The Hospital Corps men will go to the fleet with apprentice seamen, and will be assigned to the medical department of the various ships and to the hospital ships. After instructions at sea for a year these men will be sent to the Naval Hospital, New York; Naval Hospital, Norfolk; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, or the Naval Hospital, Canacao. In these hospitals the hospital apprentices will receive practical training in the care of the sick in the wards at the bedside under the supervision of the Female Nurse Corps. After these instructions the apprentices

will be required to pass examinations before they return to the fleet as hospital apprentices, first class.

Should legislation now before Congress, which has the approval of the Department, be enacted, it will give the acting assistant surgeons the same pay as assistant surgeons. They will have to pass through a probationary period as heretofore, but the requirements for appointment as acting assistant surgeons will be precisely the same as now planned for assistant surgeons, including the required civil hospital surgeons.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 19, accompanied by Rear Admiral Schroeder, inspected the 3d Division, under Rear Admiral S. P. Comly, and 4th Division of the fleet, under Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock. The flagship Georgia, Capt. William L. Rodgers, was the first vessel inspected. The Nebraska, Capt. J. T. Newton; the Rhode Island, Capt. T. D. Griffin, and in temporary command of Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Senn, and the Virginia, Capt. J. H. Glennon, were each in turn inspected.

The 4th Division was next visited, and the vessels inspected were the Minnesota, Comdr. W. S. Sims; the Vermont, Capt. Walter McLean, and the Idaho, Capt. H. O. Dunn. The repair ship Panther, Comdr. J. S. McKean, was also visited by the Secretary.

The Secretary, on board the Dolphin, received officers from the fleet, including Rear Admirals Rodgers, Schroeder, Comly and Murdock, Comdr. Harry Phelps, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas J. Senn, Comdr. W. S. Sims, Capt. W. L. Rodgers, Capt. Walter McLean, Capt. J. H. Glennon, Capt. J. T. Newton and Comdr. P. W. Hourigan.

The new battleship North Dakota joined the fleet at Newport Aug. 20. The ships of the fleet were illuminated on the night of Aug. 20, and the Admiral gave a reception on the Connecticut in the afternoon. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schroeder were guests of Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore at dinner in the evening. Some 6,000 men were given shore leave Aug. 20. Many people visited the vessels on Sunday, Aug. 21. The officers did considerable entertaining aboard. On board the North Dakota Capt. Albert Gleeves had a dinner party, with a pretty decoration of yellow. On the Mississippi Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney entertained at luncheon. The fleet sailed from Newport Aug. 22 a few minutes after five o'clock p.m. for the Virginia coast, where it will engage in practice for a fortnight or more.

Acting Mayor William Shepley received a very complimentary letter from Rear Admiral Schroeder on Aug. 23, in which the Rear Admiral expresses his thanks for the entertainment of his officers and men by the citizens of Newport last week. He says: "I apprehend that many have joined hands in the liberal welcome extended to the men, and, if it is possible, I solicit your kind services to convey to those contributors the assurance of a very warm appreciation. Our visit has been made most delightful, and the memory will linger very pleasantly."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of Rear Admiral John Hubbard, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was transferred from the protected cruiser Charleston to the armored cruiser New York on Aug. 25. The New York will continue as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet until further notice. The Charleston is scheduled to leave Yokohama about Aug. 28 for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and the vessel will be considered as detached from the Asiatic Station from the date of sailing from Yokohama.

The Eagle and Hist, now at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., will leave about Oct. 1 to resume survey work in the West Indies. The Eagle will proceed to the coast of Haiti and the Hist to the south coast of Cuba.

A collision near the Virginia Capes between the torpedoed destroyers Flusser and Preston, of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, is reported to have taken place Aug. 24. The accident occurred as the Flusser and the Preston, together with the Reid, the Lamson and the Smith, were heading up Chesapeake Bay for Solomon's Island. The bow of the Flusser was stove in, but the Preston was reported as uninjured. The Flusser and Preston proceeded to the Norfolk Navy Yard following the accident. The other vessels continued to Solomon's Island.

The U.S. gunboats Wheeling, Comdr. Edward W. Eberle, and the Petrel, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor, en route to Portsmouth, N.H., arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 23, all well, and one day ahead of their schedule. The third night from Singapore, which was left Aug. 16, after leaving the Straits of Malacca, very fresh northwest winds, followed by southwest winds, caused a heavy confused sea. The voyage was rough all the way. The officers had a pleasant time at Singapore. The Governor, Sir John Anderson, was especially attentive. The entertainments were greatly appreciated. Commanders Eberle and Taylor or Aug. 24 paid an official visit to the Governor, Sir Henry Edmond McCallum, whose aide-de-camp, Captain Theobald, returned the call. The American Consul, Mr. William C. Magelssen; the Vice Consul, Mr. Chester Arthur Davis, and Flag Captain Dick, of the British cruiser Hyacinth, officially visited Commander Eberle Aug. 24.

Upon the completion of repairs on the Castine at the navy yard, Boston, which is expected to be about Sept. 15, the vessel will proceed to New London and resume duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

Upon the completion of the practice cruise the vessels of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron will proceed as follows: Indiana and Massachusetts to the navy yard, Philadelphia; Iowa to the navy yard, New York, where certain coaling apparatus will be installed, which will later be tested at sea by the Iowa in company with the Vestal.

The U.S.S. Iowa, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, has brought to the United States seven men who were part of the crew of the American whaling schooner Pedro Verala, of New Bedford, Mass. These men had been placed in jail at Horta, Fayal, at the request of the U.S. Consular Agent, five of the men being charged with plundering a vessel on the high seas, the other two being held as witnesses, as required by law.

"The Navy Department," says the Seattle Daily Times, "has announced that in the future every vessel of the Navy will have its 'home port' at some navy yard at which it will be repaired and drydocked. It is an excellent plan, and we should all rejoice, but let us look a little bit closely at the list of seventeen ships which have been assigned to our navy yard at Bremerton. They are the

battleship Oregon (obsolete); the cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado (good); the cruisers Galveston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Charleston and Philadelphia (useless or obsolete); the gunboat Princeton (obsolete); the monitors Cheyenne and Nipsic (obsolete); the collier Saturna (with no coal to carry); the supply ship Supply (with no supplies to carry); the submarines Carp and Skate and the tugs Pawtucket and Sotoyomo. No excuse for undue hilarity in that list."

French West, one of the two desperadoes who made the attempt to seize and rob the Buckman, of the Alaska Pacific service, off the Mendocino coast, Aug. 21, in which Capt. E. B. Woods was killed, made a complete confession at San Francisco Aug. 22, and was placed in jail. He was brought to San Francisco in irons on board the Buckman, Captain Woods's slayer, George W. Wise, alias Fred Thomas, leaped overboard with a life preserver after the shooting, and it is thought he was drowned. West will be held for the Federal authorities for the crime of piracy. According to West's story, he and his fellow pirate deserted from the training ship Pensacola at Yerba Buena on Aug. 3, after having laid complete plans for the seizure of the Buckman on the down trip. He admitted that they had intended to overpower or kill the entire crew, beach the vessel at Cape Blanco and then escape after having robbed the safe and passengers.

Coxswain George Lewis, U.S.N., who has charge of the steam launch used by Comdr. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., at the navy yard, New York, with three other sailors went out on a joy ride on the night of Aug. 20 without permission, and got into trouble. It developed that Coxswain Lewis had taken the launch from its berth beside the battleship Florida, telling the sentry that he had orders to go to the foot of Ninety-sixth street for the commandant. The commandant was asleep in his bed at the time. Three sailors were with Lewis. While returning to the navy yard the launch rammed a barge moored at a dock near the Brooklyn Bridge, and then jumped ashore. The accident was witnessed by Capt. James Conway, of the tug William Smith, that lay near by, and Theodore Armstrong, an engineer employed in the Arbuckle sugar works. The two ran to the launch, found it had only a few inches of water in it and went aboard. The water in the boiler was so low that an explosion was imminent. The tug skipper and the engineer drew the fire, made the launch fast and notified the commandant of the navy yard of the finding of the launch, which was taken back to the navy yard. Her nose was stove in and the stanchions were broken, but the machinery was intact. As soon as this was learned a roll-call was held. Lewis was the only man missing. It is supposed that the sailors probably hastened back to quarters after the accident. Lewis, knowing that the sentry knew him, did not return. The police have been asked to look for him.

Chief Yeoman Cyrus Rutledge, of the U.S. gunboat Paducah, after making two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, was confined at the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N.H., for observation. Rutledge obtained a revolver aboard ship, and when he pointed the muzzle in the direction of his head he was felled by another petty officer. Rising from the deck, he attempted to plunge into the Piscataqua River, but his attempt was frustrated after a vigorous struggle with the petty officer and four seamen.

The U.S.S. Dubuque, now at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, has been detached from duty on the east coast of Nicaragua and ordered to New York to give liberty. After giving liberty the vessel will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for repairs.

The U.S. torpedoed destroyer Drayton was launched at Bath, Me., Monday afternoon, Aug. 22, 1910, and is ready for her official speed trials. The Drayton is an oil burning vessel, and will be obliged to make 29.5 knots an hour. She was named in honor of Commodore Percival Drayton, who died while Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in August, 1865. The principal dimensions of the Drayton are: Length between perpendiculars, 289 feet; breadth on load water line, 26 feet 1½ inches; mean hull draft, 8 feet 4 inches; displacement, normal, 742 tons. Tanks with an oil capacity of 60,000 gallons take the place of the coal bunkers on the Flusser and Reid. The hull of the craft is composed of both mild and hard steel. The plating varies from three-eighths of an inch to three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. She has Normand boilers and three-screw turbines, Parsons type.

The U.S.S. Indiana and U.S.S. Massachusetts have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new U.S. oil burning torpedoed destroyer Paulding on her standardization trials established an average record for five trial runs over the measured Owl's Head course, Aug. 24, of 33.07 knots. The Paulding's fastest was 33.94 knots. It is expected that when she has her four-hour run at top speed she will exceed even the record made Aug. 24.

The first Italian Dreadnought, the Dante Alighieri, was launched at the Castellammare navy yard Aug. 20. The King and Queen, the representatives of the various embassies and legations and the Minister of Marine witnessed the launching.

The U.S. armored cruiser South Dakota broke from its moorings at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 20, crashing into the naval tug Unadilla and coming to a stop on the mud flats. A hole was stove in the Unadilla's side and her deck sprung. The South Dakota was only slightly damaged.

The Orion, Great Britain's newest and greatest battleship, was launched at Portsmouth, England, Aug. 20, in the presence of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain and a distinguished gathering of naval officers and representatives from public life.

Eighteen lives were lost when the British armored cruiser Bedford ran ashore on the rocks of Quelpart Island, Corea, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, according to the report received by the Admiralty. The men were members of the engine room staff. The accident occurred during full speed trials, while the vessel was sailing with a British squadron from Wei-Hai-Wei for Nagasaki, and the cruiser evidently struck hard, since the deaths are stated officially to have been due to the inrush of water. The scene of the wreck is the Samarang Rocks, a group about two miles west of Barlow Island, which is off the southwestern point of Quelpart Island. The heavy sea running at the time of the wreck until Wednesday interfered with operations on the ship by the fleet of Japanese warships and salvage vessels despatched from Japanese ports, and had even forced two British cruisers which had anchored near the wreck to raise anchor and put to sea. At last accounts the weather was fair.

A despatch from Tokio, Aug. 24, says: "Funds for the relief of the sufferers from the flood, which last week inundated many parts of the Japanese Empire, and com-

pletely submerged two populous wards of Tokio, are coming in from several American sources. The sailors of the Asiatic Squadron of the American Pacific Fleet, now at Yokohama, contributed \$550, and an American-owned newspaper, published in Tokio, secured \$7,000 by subscription. The donation of \$5,000 by the American Red Cross is much appreciated by the Japanese.

The submarine Salmon will be turned over to the Navy Department and put into commission in about a week. Lieut. D. A. Weaver, U.S.N., who has been the general inspector of the ship while fitting out, will be assigned to command her. The Salmon, on account of her trip to the Bermudas, has acquired more fame than any other submarine now in commission. She has done more to create confidence in the efficiency of submarines than any of her sister ships, and is apt to attract attention wherever she sails.

The preliminary survey of the Brooklyn, which is to be given a general overhauling authorized by Congress, has been completed. The local board is now at work on its inspection, and as soon as this report is in the work on the ship will be ordered by the Navy Department. It will take some time for the local board of inspection to complete its report, as there will be over three hundred items in it. Authority has been conferred upon the Navy Department to expend \$525,000 on the Brooklyn, exclusive of the new batteries with which she is to be equipped. Although it is too early to make any reliable estimates, it is not thought that it will require this amount to overhaul her. The work will be done at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the Brooklyn is now laid up for repairs.

If the Acting Secretary approves the finding of the board a new contract will be made for the enlargement of drydock No. 4 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the price to be \$2,067,000, in place of \$1,389,000. The enlarged dock will have a length of 703 feet, a width at the entrance of 122 feet 3 1/4 inches and a depth over the sill at mean high water of 35 feet. The time for completion will be fixed at two years.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has planned to take an extended tour of inspection throughout the West and Northwest, going as far as the Pacific coast. Among other places to be visited are the new naval hospital on the Great Lakes, Mayo Brothers's Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; the Mare Island Hospital, training station at Yerba Buena, Cal.; Naval Hospital for Tuberculosis, Las Animas, Colo. The Surgeon General will start on this trip shortly after returning from a visit to the Atlantic Fleet.

The subjoined item appeared in a French newspaper: "There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Smith, Lamson, Preston and Reid, arrived Aug. 24 at Yorktown, Va.

Flusser, arrived Aug. 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Dixie, sailed Aug. 23 from Newport, R.I., for Norfolk, Va.

Tallahassee, arrived Aug. 24 at Washington, D.C.

Wheeling and Petrel, arrived Aug. 23 at Colombo, Ceylon.

Patapeco, arrived Aug. 25 at Norfolk, Va.

Culgoa, arrived Aug. 23 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Justin, arrived Aug. 23 at San Pedro, Cal.

Des Moines, sailed Aug. 24 from Monrovia, Liberia, for Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Rainbow, arrived Aug. 24 at Yokohama, Japan.

Mars, arrived Aug. 24 at Norfolk, Va.

Ajax, arrived Aug. 23 at Boston, Mass.

Solace, arrived Aug. 23 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Panther and Yankton, arrived Aug. 24 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Dolphin and Patuxent, arrived Aug. 24 at Boston, Mass.

Princeton, sailed Aug. 24 from Bremerton, Wash.

Connecticut, Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas, New Hampshire, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, Minnesota, Vermont, Mississippi and Idaho, arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of the Chesapeake.

Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina, arrived at Portland, Me., Aug. 25.

Wolverine, arrived at Port Huron Aug. 26.

G.O. 70, JULY 1, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Amends G.O. No. 3, dated Jan. 2, 1909, on pages 9 and 10 adding items under the heading "Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Marines."

G.O. 72, JULY 8, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter every report covering an accident of any kind, in regard to which there is a possibility that disciplinary action may be considered, shall be submitted in duplicate to the Department, in order that, upon receipt, one copy may be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation for the consideration of disciplinary measures, and the other to the technical bureau or bureaus concerned for appropriate action.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 73, JULY 13, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The operation, care and maintenance of all drydock pumping plants is assigned to the hull division of the manufacturing department.

At large navy yards, where the extent of work justifies it, and a second machine shop is already in existence, such machine shop, where advisable, should be maintained and operated as an inside shipfitters' shop by the hull division of the manufacturing department.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 54, JULY 25, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It is directed that the periods of rolling and pitching of each ship of the Navy be accurately obtained, and data in regard thereto forwarded to the Navy Department (Bureau of Construction and Repair). Groups of observations should be made, extending over a considerable period of time, in order that errors in the observations may be reduced to a minimum, and such observations should be continued and reports made from time to time from each ship, until her commanding officer is satisfied that he has forwarded satisfactory and reliable data.

It is believed that observations on the horizon made from one side of the ship to the life line or other fixed rail on the opposite side would give fairly reliable information as to the period of rolling. Observations made in a like manner in a fore-and-aft direction would give the periods of "scending and pitching."

Reports should be made in the form prescribed in the report on "Seagoing and Other Qualities," and each report should be accompanied by a report on Bureau of Navigation Form No. 260, giving the draft and condition of loading at the time the observations were made.

N. E. MASON, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 18.—Below is a corrected list of first lieutenants of the Marine Corps, whose standing on the lineal list, owing to an error in originally issuing their commissions, has necessitated a correction, and the issue of new commissions, bearing the date given. By a telegraphic error the dates published last week were incorrect.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from Dec. 29, 1908.

First Lieut. P. A. Capron, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from Oct. 24, 1908.

First Lieut. H. C. Judson, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from July 10, 1908.

First Lieut. A. M. Sumner, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from Dec. 14, 1908.

First Lieut. E. A. Ostermann, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1909.

First Lieut. J. Potts, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from Jan. 16, 1909.

First Lieut. R. E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from May 17, 1908.

First Lieut. H. H. Utley, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from June 17, 1908.

First Lieut. F. H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from May 13, 1908.

First Lieut. R. Titoni, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant from May 14, 1908.

AUG. 19.—Capt. W. A. Gill commissioned a captain from July 1, 1910.

Comdr. A. B. Hoff and C. N. Olney commissioned commanders from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody detached duty New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson, Jr., commissioned a lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1910.

Ensign R. L. Lowman detached duty Chattanooga; to duty Princeton.

Med. Insp. H. B. Fitts to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman, Jr., M. C. Baker and M. Donelson commissioned passed assistant surgeons in the Navy from July 12, 1910.

P.A. Surg. R. J. Straeten commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 20, 1909.

P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Aug. 1, 1909.

Chief Gun. J. Hill to duty Missouri.

Chief Gun. A. S. Mackenzie detached duty Missouri; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. H. Aigner to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., connection Arkansas.

Gun. D. W. Nelson detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Gun. C. H. Foster detached duty Chattanooga; to duty South Dakota.

Chief Carp. O. Barth, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Capt. E. B. Miller, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from May 13, 1909.

Capt. H. H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from July 10, 1908.

Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from May 14, 1908.

Capt. R. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from June 17, 1908.

Capt. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from Oct. 2, 1909.

Capt. E. H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain from May 13, 1908.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Drake appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts of yard craft, auxiliaries, Southern, Wis., and Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

AUG. 20.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Fewel, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., granted sick leave two months.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. McMechan, retired, detached duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Lieut. P. Rorschach to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. J. F. Leys to temporary duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Higgins to temporary duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

P.A. Paymr. W. J. Hine detached duty as paymaster of yard, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., and will continue other duties.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson detached duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constr. L. S. Adams detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to temporary duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. S. Radford detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave one month.

Chief Gun. J. F. Dempsey detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Tennessee.

Chief Gun. G. A. Messing detached duty Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. J. J. Walsh, retired, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to home.

AUG. 22.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps to duty Delaware as executive officer.

Lieut. A. Norris commissioned a lieutenant from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. (J.G.) K. Whiting commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensign H. J. Kner detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Flusser.

Ensigns J. W. Barnett, Jr., and D. C. Patterson detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Dixie.

Ensign R. G. Giffen detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to temporary duty Iowa.

Ensign F. A. L. Vossler detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Virginia.

Ensign W. F. Amsden detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Castine for instruction.

Ensign R. B. Stewart detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Perry.

Ensigns E. G. Allen, C. A. Jones, T. A. Thomson, Jr., and V. V. Woodward detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to temporary duty Iowa.

Ensign J. McC. Irish commissioned an ensign from June 6, 1910.

Midsn. J. James detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Yankton.

Midsn. M. S. Brown detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to home and wait orders.

Midsn. W. D. Brereton, Jr., detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Michigan.

Midsn. W. Smith detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Panther.

Midsn. W. W. Smith detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty North Dakota.

Midsn. H. G. Smith detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty West Virginia.

Midsn. P. B. Haines detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Georgia.

Midsn. C. O. Davis detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Connecticut.

Midsn. H. H. Porter detached duty connection Navy Rifle Team; to duty Idaho.

P.A. Surg. I. F. Cohn commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Feb. 28, 1910.

Asst. Paymrs. A. G. Hearne and H. C. Shaw to temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Pharm. J. H. Graham placed upon the retired list from Sept. 1, 1910.

Paymr. Clerk F. A. Abbott appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

AUG. 23.—Capt. G. R. Clark detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty command Iowa.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Indiana as navigator.

Lieut. H. A. Orr detached duty Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.; to duty West Virginia.

Ensign O. Bartlett detached duty Midvale Steel Company, Westtown, Pa.; to duty Connecticut.

Ensign R. M. Brainard detached duty Midvale Steel Company, Westtown, Pa.; to duty Louisiana.

Ensign G. McC. Courts detached duty General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to duty Delaware.

Midsn. L. A. Davidson to duty New Hampshire.

Asst. Paymr. G. S. Wood to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., under instruction.

Paymr. Clerk W. R. Pattison appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

AUG. 24.—Capt. W. G. Outler, retired, detached duty as inspector in charge 2d Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Capt. B. A. Fluke detached duty conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty as member of the General Board.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock detached duty as inspector in charge 1st Lighthouse District, Portland, Me.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Comdr. W. A. Bisham detached duty as inspector in charge 4th Lighthouse District, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Comdr. W. W. Buchanan to duty as inspector in charge 2d Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell to duty as inspection officer, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. A. Norris to temporary duty Iowa, as senior engineer officer.

Midsn. T. C. Kindack detached duty Nebraska, and will continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Med. Insp. H. B. Fitts, when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

Surg. R. R. Richardson to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and additional duty Southern, Topeka and Naval Hospital.

P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pay Dir. J. A. Mudd placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 1, 1910.

Pharm. J. H. Graham detached duty Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk J. Dirckinck appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts Panther.

AUG. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. McMechan, retired, detached duty in charge branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Baker to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Woods commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. L. M. Stewart to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Surg. H. A. Dunn commissioned a surgeon from Feb. 5, 1910.

Surg. J. H. Iden commissioned a surgeon from Oct. 31, 1909.

Surg. J. Stepp commissioned a surgeon from March 5, 1910.

Surg. A. Stuart commissioned a surgeon from Feb. 19, 1910.

Surg. F. A. Asserson commissioned a surgeon from Jan. 30, 1910.

Surg. W. Seaman commissioned a surgeon from Nov. 20, 1909.

Surg. R. R. Richardson commissioned a surgeon from Dec. 13, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from May 9, 1909.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Halsey detached duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. J. Lynch detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. E. Woodland and Act. Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. C. Hightower detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. L. Jacob detached duty naval hospital, Newport, R.I., and report examination for promotion.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass., and report examination for promotion.

Paymr. G. Brown, Jr., detached duty as accounting officer, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and continue other duties.

Paymr. E. H. Tricon commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1910.

Chief Bsn. T. M. Cassidy commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Aug. 6, 1908.

Chief Bsn. J. G. Giffen commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from May 16, 1910.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 25, 1910.

Ensign H. M. Cooley and Asst. Surg. E. P. Huff detached duty Charleston; to duty New York.

Paymr. Clerk P. Hunt detached duty Charleston; to duty New York, as fleet clerk.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., detached duty as fleet marine officer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and continue duties on Charleston.

Surg. G. B. Wilson to duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on New York.

Midshipman F. C. Bowerford detached duty New York; to duty Rainbow.

Midshipmen J. M. Deem and L. Townsend detached duty New York; to duty Rainbow.

Ensign J. B. Howell detached duty command Adder; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—Lieut. Col. George Barnett granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 18, 1910, with permission to apply for extension.

First Lieut. Bennet Puryear, Jr., granted leave of absence for twenty-four days from Sept. 12, 1910.

First Lieut. C. B. Vogel granted leave of absence for nineteen days from Aug. 31, 1910.

AUG. 19.—Major A. S. McLemore, A.A. and I., granted leave of absence for fourteen days from date of acceptance.

AUG. 20.—First Lieut. T. D. Barber and 2d Lieut. S. N. Raynor granted leave for one month from and including Sept. 1, 1910.

AUG. 22.—First Lieut. Randolph Coyle granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 28, 1910.

AUG. 24.—Second Lieut. P. J. Levering to Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, 1910, for examination preliminary to retirement.

AUG. 25.—Col. J. E. Mahoney appointed president of marine retiring board to convene Aug. 29, 1910, at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Moses, Capt. W. H. Clifford appointed members of marine retiring board to convene Aug. 29, 1910, at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. T. H. Brown detached U.S.S. Iowa to resume duties at marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., upon transfer of marine detachment ashore.

First Lieut. P. A. Barker detached U.S.S. Massachusetts, to resume duties at marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon transfer of marine detachment ashore.

vocate of general court-martial, Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., during illness of 2d Lieutenant Butler.

S.O. 40, JULY 20, 1910, U.S.M.C.
Publishes a list of enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, under the Small-arms Firing Regulations, U.S. Army, as adopted by the U.S. Marine Corps.

S.O. 41, JULY 25, 1910, U.S.M.C.
Publishes tables which exhibit the results of the Philippines Division Rifle and Pistol Competitions, held at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Makinaya, P.I., from March 14 to March 18, 1910, for the season of 1910.

Appropriate badges will be issued to the competitors, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. No. 33, Navy Department, April 28, 1909.

[We have condensed the tables.—Ed.]

Marksmen's Course, U.S. Army.

Order.	Total.	Medal.
1. Pvt. Edgar Payne, Co. A, 2d Regt.	418	Gold
2. Sergt. William J. Boyd, Co. B, 1st Regt.	393	Silver
3. Corp'l. Charles R. Robinson, Co. A, 2d Regt.	380	Silver
4. Pvt. Alphonse Watermolen, Co. D, 1st Regt.	376	Silver
5. Pvt. William T. Hogue, Co. A, 2d Regt.	376	Bronze
6. Pvt. John Brandon, Co. D, 1st Regt.	375	Bronze
7. Corp'l. Alton J. Winchenbach, Co. B, 1st Regt.	372	Bronze
8. Pvt. Richard Kennedy, Co. C, 1st Regt.	371	Bronze
9. Pvt. James F. Coppedge, Co. A, 2d Regt.	370	Bronze
10. Pvt. Henry A. Mehler, Co. S.D., Co. Regt.	369	Bronze
11. Corp'l. Fred J. Neff, Co. A, 2d Regt.	363	Bronze
12. Pvt. Otto R. Wuestenberg, Co. D, 2d Regt.	362	Bronze

Pistol Practice, U.S. Navy.

1. Pvt. Harry C. Foster, Co. D, 1st Regt.	161	Gold
2. Pvt. Stanford T. Bolstead, Co. D, 1st Regt.	160	Silver
3. Gy. Sergt. Fred J. Dean, Co. E, 2d Regt.	158	Silver
4. Pvt. James F. Coppedge, Co. A, 2d Regt.	158	Silver
5. Corp'l. Arthur D. Sisk, Co. A, 1st Regt.	157	Bronze
6. Pvt. Otto R. Wuestenberg, Co. D, 2d Regt.	156	Bronze
7. Pvt. John Brandon, Co. D, 1st Regt.	156	Bronze
8. Pvt. Henry A. Mehler, Co. S.D., Co. Regt.	156	Bronze
9. Pvt. Archie F. Swope, Co. A, 2d Regt.	155	Bronze
10. Pvt. Richard Kennedy, Co. C, 1st Regt.	154	Bronze
11. Pvt. Fred Nix, Co. E, 1st Regt.	154	Bronze
12. Pvt. Charles E. Roberts, Co. D, 2d Regt.	154	Bronze
3a. 1st Lieut. Howard C. Judson.	150	Silver
12a. Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.	154	Bronze

S.O. 42, JULY 25, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Publishes a table which exhibits the result of the Marine Corps Rifle Competition, held at the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Wintthrop, Md., and the Marine Corps Camp of Rifle Instruction, Wakefield, Mass., concurrently, for the season of 1910.

Appropriate badges will be issued to the competitors, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. No. 33, Navy Dept., April 28, 1909.

Marksmen's Course, U.S. Army.

Order.	Total.	Medal.
1. Sergt. William A. Fragner.	459	Gold
2. Sergt. John J. Andrews.	456	Gold
3. First Sergt. Thomas F. Jones.	456	Gold
4. Gy. Sergt. Henry Baptist.	431	Gold
5. Gy. Sergt. Peter S. Lund.	425	Silver
6. Corp'l. Joseph Renew.	423	Silver
7. Corp'l. Watt G. Higginbotham.	414	Silver
8. Corp'l. John E. Peterson.	412	Silver
9. Sergt. Martin J. Gavin.	411	Silver
10. Gy. Sergt. Frederick Waldstrom.	409	Silver
11. Corp'l. Alvin J. Fuller.	408	Silver
12. Corp'l. George W. Farnham.	405	Silver
3a. 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.	440	Gold
8a. Capt. Charles H. Lyman.	412	Silver
12a. Capt. Edward A. Greene.	407	Silver
12a. 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser.	406	Silver

G.O. 64, JULY 28, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Par. 1, G.O. No. 32, Headquarters U.S.M.C., May 12, 1909, which paragraph enumerates the posts and stations coming within the jurisdiction of the pay officer, U.S.M.C., New York, N.Y., and which was amended by G.O. Nos. 37, 49, 50 and 58, Headquarters U.S.M.C., July 29, 1909, and Feb. 14, March 7 and May 28, 1910, respectively, is further amended by adding the following stations:

Advanced Base School, U.S.M.C., Naval Station, New London, Conn.

Recruiting District of New Hampshire (with headquarters at Manchester, N.H.).

By order of the Major General, Commandant:

W. P. BIDDLE, Col., U.S.M.C.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—First Lieut. L. C. Covell detached from duty in connection with the construction of a launch at Bay City, Mich., and ordered to resume duties on the Seminole. Granted fourteen days' leave en route.

AUG. 19.—First Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted five days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. J. L. Maher granted thirty-one days' leave of absence on account of sickness.

AUG. 20.—Cadet L. B. Saville ordered to rejoin the Itasca.

AUG. 22.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave of absence, commencing Sept. 1.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr granted thirty days' leave, commencing Sept. 5.

AUG. 23.—First Lieut. A. H. Buhner, leave on account of sickness extended until further orders.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck granted fifteen days' leave, commencing Sept. 4.

AUG. 24.—Mach. Nicholas Debinski resignation accepted as a machinist in the Revenue Cutter Service.

AUG. 25.—First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds detached from the Forward upon expiration of leave and placed waiting orders temporarily.

The revenue cutter Bear, Capt. E. P. Berthoff commanding, arrived at Nome, Alaska, Aug. 19, from her annual cruise to Point Barrow and the Arctic Ocean. No report of her cruise has yet been received at the headquarters of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The revenue cutter Seminole, which has been undergoing a general overhauling, has been ordered to resume her station at Wilmington, N.C. Capt. R. O. Crisp is in command.

A complete wireless telegraph plant is being installed in the revenue cutter Woodbury at Rockland, Me. The work of installation is being done by the force on board the cutter.

Seaman John M. Munzler, of the revenue cutter Guthrie, has been retired upon his own application after a creditable service of thirty-two years. He enlisted on the sailor cutter Dobbin March 22, 1887, and has been in the Service almost constantly since that date.

The revenue cutter McCulloch, Capt. G. M. Daniels commanding, sailed Aug. 24 from San Francisco, Cal., to Astoria, Ore., where she will enforce the navigation laws at the fifteenth annual regatta, which takes place at that port on Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

The repairs having been completed on the revenue cutter Snohomish at Seattle, Wash., she has been ordered to resume her station at Neah Bay.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.
COIFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Mangon. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRISHAM—Capt. P. U. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.
MUNTING—Capt. G. L. Carden. On Alaskan cruise.
MOHAWK—1st Lieut. W. M. Munzler. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaskan cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.
SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
TAROMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. On Alaskan cruise.
SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.
WISSAHIKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. Galveston, Texas.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 22, 1910.

Capt. Harrison Hall, of Fort Monroe, who arrived Monday for duty at target practice in the district, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham. Capt. and Mrs. Shipton, of Jackson Barracks, La., were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cloke on Thursday. Many officers and ladies of the post attended the Sunday tea given by Miss Winslow at her cottage on the cape shore to meet Mrs. Munson, of Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. A. S. Fuger, of Fort Russell, arrived in Portland Friday to join Mrs. Fuger, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little. Lieut. and Mrs. Fuger will sail Aug. 27 for a three months' trip in Europe.

Lucile Hunter, who has been the guest of Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, was called to New York on Tuesday by the serious illness of her sister.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, of Fort Monroe, are spending a few weeks at the summer home of Mr. McMullen, Mrs. Gulick's father, at the cape shore. Capt. and Mrs. Harold Cloke entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. Harrison Hall.

About three thousand people attended the Wednesday afternoon parade and band concert. The Friday evening concert was also well attended, many porch parties being given on that evening.

Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Miss Newcomb motored to Pine Point on Sunday.

Fort McKinley, Portland, Me., Aug. 24, 1910.

During the week of Aug. 15-20 the first service practice for the year 1910, was conducted by all the companies in the district. Lieutenant Colonel Cronkrite and Captain Hall were present to witness the firing. Although the figures of merit are not all definitely known as yet, it is understood that most of the companies did very well. Lieut. H. W. Eliot, M.R.C., and Mrs. Eliot are entertaining Mrs. Eliot's sister, Miss Grandy, of Burlington, Vt. Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Clark are entertaining Mrs. Clark's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and brother, Mr. Stewart Miller, at East Hampton, Conn.

On Saturday a theater party of sixteen, officers, their wives and guests, attended Keith's. On Sunday Mrs. W. W. Reno entertained at dinner for Mrs. Pearce, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. D. H. Clark.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam have arrived from Fort Hancock; Captain Merriam is assigned to duty with the 154th Co., C.A.C. Miss Margaret Barrette has as her guest Miss Helen Townsley, of Fort Monroe.

On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon entertained at luncheon for Lieut. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. Edward Steere. Mrs. W. W. Reno spent Tuesday with friends at Falmouth Fore-side. Major Barrette and Lieutenant Wing attended the target practice at Fort Constitution, N.H., conducted by Captain McBride.

Brig. Gen. A. Murray arrived at Fort McKinley Wednesday, Aug. 24, on his annual tour of inspection of the Artillery District of Portland.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Aug. 25, 1910.

Mr. and Miss Bacon, of Hull, had at dinner on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Mr. Oscar Gatchell, Mr. Wayne Patterson and Miss May Bacon. After dinner they were joined by Miss Edith Brett, Mr. Quayle, Lieut. J. A. Brice and Lieut. Virginius Clark at the dance at the Boston Yacht Club.

Miss Ingles, of Dorchester, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, of Fort Andrews. Miss Florence Stewart, who has been visiting Mrs. William C. Davis, of Fort Strong, returned Tuesday to Washington, D.C. Miss Brinkerhoff, guest of Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, of Fort Andrews, left Thursday for Ohio.

Mrs. R. H. Patterson entertained Thursday at bridge for Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. J. C. Bartlett, Miss Louise Bartlett, Mrs. John Rowe, Dr. Taylor Jones, Mrs. R. U. Patterson and Mrs. S. S. Stevens. Supper was served at four-thirty. Prizes went to Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Patterson. On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton entertained at dinner Miss Rogers, Captain McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long and Miss Marie Long. Miss Rita Donlan is the guest of her brother, Dr. Donald, of Long Island, Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, spent the week-end in Marblehead.

Mr. Wayne Patterson was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Long on Wednesday. Mr. Arthur Clark, of Boston, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Clark. Capt. Earl McFarland, of Watertown Arsenal, spent Sunday with Major and Mrs. Gatchell. Mr. and Mrs. William Scudder, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, of Fort Andrews, returned Thursday to St. Louis.

All officers of Boston Harbor who have finished small-arms firing had high scores. Lieut. John Rowe having the highest, 244 hits out of a possible 300. The only enlisted man at Fort Andrews having a higher score is Corporal Youngs, who made 258.

Lieut. P. M. Gallup entertained at dinner on Thursday at the Touraine for Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Florence Stewart and Lieut. Fordyce Perego. After dinner they saw the comedy "Three Million Dollars."

Mrs. Lincoln has joined her husband at Fort Banks. Miss Brummell, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, of Fort Warren, returned to Baltimore on Friday. Lieut. J. A. Brice was luncheon guest of Lieutenant Perego last week. Mr. Oscar J. Gatchell was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Long over Saturday.

On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. Seivers entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Miss Brummell, Lieuts. J. A. Brice and Virginius Clark, Mrs. Dougherty and Mr. and Mrs. Lowe. Mr. Perego was luncheon guest of Lieutenant Perego on Friday.

Mrs. A. G. Gillespie was the guest of Major and Mrs. Gatchell on Tuesday. The same evening Major and Mrs. Gatchell entertained at bridge Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Florence Stewart, Captain Yost, Lieut. P. M. Gallup, Mr. Wayne Patterson and Mrs. Gatchell. On Saturday Lieutenant Gallup gave a supper for Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Stewart, Lieutenant Perego and Mr. Marshall.

Lieutenant Frank, of Fort McKinley, was the week-end guest of Lieut. J. Wilbur Lyon, and Dr. J. Wesley Sherwood, of Fort Banks. Capt. and Mrs. Long have arrived at Fort Strong from Monroe, and are guests of Major and Mrs. George Gatchell.

Fort Warren played Fort Strong on Sunday, winning 5-4. On Saturday Fort Strong played an eleven-inning game with Roxbury, winning 8-2. On Tuesday Fort Revere played Fort Andrews, winning 5-3. The same afternoon Fort Warren

played Fort Banks, winning 12-10. The standing of the league teams follows: Revere, won 6, lost 2; Andrews, 6 and 3; Warren, 5 and 3; Strong, 3 and 5; Banks, 1 and 7. Fort Revere won from Fort McKinley on Monday. There are six more league games to be played. Fort Andrews won three from McKinley.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Newton and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Clark. Mr. William Brett returned to Fort Revere from New York on Friday. Mrs. William C. Davis entertained Thursday at supper for Miss Florence Stewart, Lieut. P. M. Gallup and Lieut. Fordyce Perego.

A new coal shed is being built at Fort Strong as an extension to the wharf. Last year during the Christmas storm several tons of coal were washed away or so mixed with rock and gravel that they were a total loss.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 23, 1910.

The first detachment has finished target practice at Fort Monroe. The second detachment, consisting of the 44th, 143d and 47th Companies, will go for practice Sept. 8.

Miss Sarah Davis has been house guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis, en route from Pittsburg to her home in Columbia, S.C. Mr. Henry Davis, after his trip to Panama, is spending the rest of his vacation with his parents here. Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Sarah Davis and Mr. Henry Davis were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks at dinner at the Chevy Chase Country Club on Saturday.

Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., en route to Fort Warren, spent a few days recently with Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle. Mrs. Waterhouse entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Hawes, Miss Davis, Lieut. M. H. Darnall, M.R.C., and Mr. Davis. Monday morning Mrs. Turtle gave a bridge party of two tables in Mrs. Hawes's honor, when Mrs. Hawes and Mrs. Cunningham won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. Hicks almost every evening take some pleasure party out for a motorboat ride on the river. Another delightful sailing party, composed of Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieutenant Darnall and Lieutenant Chase went to Marshall Hall by launch Saturday evening of last week.

Mrs. Abernethy, of Fort Hunt, has gone to the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, for the rest of the summer. Mrs. Jackson, with her small son, Tommie, is spending a week or so at Ocean City, Md. Miss Dorothy Jackson is away visiting relatives. Lieut. Charles K. Wing and his sister, Miss Alice Wing, have left for their new station, Fort McKinley, Me., and Lieutenant McLeary has reported for duty at Fort Hunt.

The people of Fort Washington are proud of their new volunteer band; to make their first appearance on parade to-morrow.

In baseball the 44th Company has won such a large percentage of games that the pennant put up by the Spalding Company goes to them.

It was feared last week that diphtheria had broken out in the 44th Company, and the men were strictly quarantined, but a careful examination of the cultures showed it to be a false alarm.

Mr. Ireland, for several years assistant of the constructing Q.M. here, left on Sunday for his new home in Richmond, Va. Mr. Murphy, of the Forestry Department, spent several days of last week here overlooking the trees of the reservation. Lieutenant Brown has gone to Plattsburg, N.Y., for Mrs. Brown and the children, who have been spending the summer there with Mrs. Brown's parents. Major Waterhouse has returned from duty at Gettysburg.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 25, 1910.

Capt. Howard H. Bailey, Med. Corps, returned on the 17th from his tour of duty on the transport Sumner on her trip to Buenos Aires. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt were dinner hosts on Friday. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M.D., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall for the week-end. Mrs. Marshall entertained the children of the post at an afternoon party in honor of the birthday of her small son.

Gen. and Mrs. Torney left the post on Monday. They have been occupying the quarters of Major John H. Allen, Med. Corps, during his absence in the field. Mrs. and Miss Brand-er, mother and sister of Chaplain Brander, are his guests. In a few days they go to Atlantic City for the rest of the summer. Mrs. Guilfoyle, who recently spent a week as guest of Mrs. Garrard, left on Sunday for Old Point, to spend two months at the Sherwood Inn.

Batteries E and F, 3d Field Art., returned to-day from target practice at Fort Howard.

Colonel Garrard has returned from duty with the District Militia at Camp Perry.

The men of Troop B, 15th Cav., came on foot from the Edsall range Saturday evening to get their horses, which have been in the post for observation, since the troop's return from Gettysburg. They returned to Edsall, mounted, on Sunday morning. Evidently the horses did not appreciate the return to camp as they stampeded in an afternoon, sixteen returning to the post, others going to Alexandria and other neighboring towns.

Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., arrives Friday from a two years' recruiting detail at Oklahoma City, and will take command of his old troop, C. He will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Captain Moses.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 20, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Booth, on Saturday, took a large party down the river to Bob-lo, where the cool breezes were enjoyed and a delicious dinner was served. Among those present were Mesdames Adams, Rich, Stapleton, Kelly and Roberts and Lieutenant Colonel Jackson. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. T. J. Rich and Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Adams. Mrs. Yemans gave a dinner Monday for the "summer camp widows." Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rich and Mrs. Arnold. On Tuesday Mrs. Corey, whose husband, Lieut. M. C. Corey, is on recruiting duty in Detroit, entertained for Mrs. Smith, of Pontiac, with a beautifully appointed luncheon at the Ponchartrain, followed by a matinee box party, among the post ladies present being Mesdames Rosenbaum, Lochridge and Kilburn.

Capt. T. A. Baldwin returned with his son on Tuesday from Catoosa Springs, Ga., where he has been visiting his parents. Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin. Lieut. Ellery Farmer left last Wednesday to assume his college detail in Missouri. Mrs. Roche and Mrs. Roberts spent Sunday and Monday with their husbands at Camp Perry, and will return there this week for a longer stay. Captain Connolly, Major Hartsock and Lieutenant Arnold paid brief visits to the post last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Saxton, who have been visiting their son, Capt. I. A. Saxton, returned Sunday to their home, Lansing, Mich. Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, wife of Captain Jamerson, 29th Inf., who has been the guest of Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, has gone to Ionia to visit her mother, Mrs. Osmond Tower; later she will join her husband at Fort Niagara.

Capt. P. D. Lochridge, G.S., spent a few days as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, en route to "American" Lake. Mrs. Lochridge and her son, Rowland, are spending the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum. Cadet d'Alary Fehet, who spent some time in the post last summer as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, is visiting in Cleveland, Ohio.

WEST POINT.

The Corps of Cadets, with detachments from the Military Academy Detachments of Engineers, Ordnance, Hospital Corps, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Field Musicians, and Army Service Men, attached under the command of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., commandant of cadets, started in the annual practice march and maneuvers for six days, beginning Aug. 22, operating in the country east of West Point. Under orders from Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Academy, the program of instruction announced was as follows:

The following is the program for the Department of Tactics: The route of the march will be from West Point, N.Y., to Garrison by ferry and to Peekskill, Lake Mohansic, Lake Mahopac, Mohegan Lake, Oacawana Lake, Garrison to West Point, N.Y.

The camping grounds will be as follows: Aug. 22—Peekskill; Aug. 23—Lake Mohansic; Aug. 24—Lake Mahopac; Aug. 25—Mohegan Lake; Aug. 26—Oacawana Lake.

The maneuvers will consist in the solution of the following problems in minor tactics: Aug. 22—Advance and rear guard action. Aug. 23—Reconnaissance and attack of a position. Aug. 24—Defense of a railroad. Aug. 25—Delaying action. Aug. 26—Defense of a pass. Aug. 27—Withdrawal from action.

The following is the program for the Department of Practical Military Engineering: The instruction in this department will be limited to the First Class and will consist of combined road sketching and combined position sketching. For the combined road sketching, a detail of three cadets will be made each day from those cadets who have acquired the greatest proficiency in the preliminary instruction. With each cadet will be sent an enlisted man from engineer detachment, mounted, and these men will ride the same horses throughout the week. These three horses will be rated before the practice march.

For the combined position sketching, a detail of seventeen cadets will be made on each day, so that each member of the First Class will have one full day's instruction. These daily details will be divided into five squads, each of which will map an area a quarter of a mile wide and one mile in depth; the details will be mounted, and while the sketching is in progress the horses may be left in charge of horseholders, one for each group. The horseholders will be detailed before the practice march.

For the road sketching, one officer and three enlisted men of the engineer detachment will be detailed. For the position sketching, such officers of the department and such enlisted men of the engineer detachment as the instructor of practical military engineering may designate. Officers, cadets and enlisted men will be mounted and the cavalry detachment commander will furnish thirty-five horses for the detail.

In addition to the enlisted men referred to above, eleven members of the engineer detachment will be taken out dismounted and their duties will be as follows: one sergeant, in charge of photography and map reproduction; one corporal, in charge of property and mess; two privates, assistant photographers and draftsman; one cook, two kitchen police, two teamsters, two orderlies.

The following named officers are assigned to duty with the command and will report to Lieutenant Colonel Sibley for instructions:

Department of Tactics—Captains Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., Charles P. Summerall, 2d Field Art., Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., John D. Long, 12th Cav., Alfred A. Maybach, O.A.C., 1st Lieut. Edward H. DeArmond, 6th Field Art., Francis H. Farnum, 24th Inf., Benjamin E. Grey, 21st Inf., E. Llewellyn Bull, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cav.

Department of Practical Military Engineering—Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., 1st Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., Harold W. Huntley, 8d Field Art., William A. Johnson, C.E., 2d Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., 2d Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav.

Medical Department—Capt. William L. Keller, M.C. The strength of the detachments will be as follows: Engineers—five non-commissioned officers and nine privates. Ordnance—one private. Hospital Corps—one non-commissioned officer and three privates. Cavalry—seven non-commissioned officers, thirty-eight privates and 120 horses. Field Artillery—eighteen non-commissioned officers, eighty-two privates, 112 horses and six guns. Field Musicians—two non-commissioned officers and eighteen privates. Army Service Men—twelve escort wagons and drivers. Pack Train—fourteen men, one horse and sixty-four mules.

During the absence of the Corps of Cadets on practice march, and in the absence of the details from the other detachments, the guard will fire the morning gun at 5:45 a.m. and the evening gun at 6 p.m. The cavalry detachment will furnish the daily detail for the picket guard.

During the absence of Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., Charles P. Summerall, 2d Field Art., Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., with the Corps of Cadets on the practice march, Capt. Joseph V. Beacham, jr., 9th Inf., Capt. Otto V. Kean, O.D., 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav., will perform the respective garrison duties of the above named officers.

The West Point Camp of United Spanish War Veterans enjoyed a visit to Newburgh on the night of Aug. 19 as the guests of the Hudson B. Moore Camp, U.S.W.V., of that city.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says: "Day and night Colonel Scott has labored to make West Point worthy of this reputation, and his friends say he has succeeded to a remarkable degree. When General Barry becomes Superintendent next week it will not be the West Point of his cadet days. The great memorial chapel on the mountain, the splendid new gymnasium building, the new administration building, the finest officers' club in the country, new academic building, barracks, and bachelor officers' quarters, not to mention a dozen splendid new dwellings for officers, will be among the changes that General Barry will note. Practically all this has been done since Colonel Scott became Superintendent." During the incumbency of Colonel Scott Constitution Island has been added to the reservation, and if his recommendation is accepted it will be made the site of a great preparatory school for West Point. Provision has been made for an increase of the Corps of Cadets, and a fully equipped coast battery has been provided and a pack train for the instruction of the cadets. Allusion is made to the important service rendered to the Government by "Mole Teguop," or "the man who battles with his hands," as the Indians call Colonel Scott, in settling the Indian trouble in the Four Corner Country. Also to Colonel Scott's important work among the Moros.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 23, 1910.

Uninteresting, hot and dull aptly express the condition of Fort Crook at this time. The few soldiers here try to stir their lagging energies by playing ball at evenings; while the lone officers strive to drive dull care away by playing tennis in the afternoon.

Miss Pershing, sister of General Pershing, visited Mrs. J. F. Chenoweth from Aug. 12 to Aug. 16. In honor of Miss Pershing Mrs. Chenoweth gave a bridge and euchre party Saturday morning, Aug. 16. The guests were Mesdames Hentig, Harrison, Clarke, Switzer, McMillan and Farnham, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke and Miss Plummer. Mrs. Farnham received a beautiful silver hatpin for the best score in bridge. A packet of dainty dinner cards was the euchre prize, won by Miss Plummer. Ice cream, cake and fruit punch were served. Miss Pershing, who is an accomplished musician, entertained the guests with selections on the piano.

The 4th arrived at the Riley camp Saturday, Aug. 13.

The Marysville ball team was defeated, en route, 7-3, by the 4th's nine. The band gave a few concerts on the march which were greatly appreciated. Mrs. McMillan, accompanied by a friend, visited the camp of the 4th at Marysville and partook of dinner in the officers' mess. The visit was a pleasant surprise, and the auto ride enjoyable.

Chaplain Stevenson, erroneously referred to before as Chaplain Henderson, left here Aug. 11, to join the 4th at Fort Riley in order to receive instruction from Chaplain Chenoweth. Mrs. Sommers, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. B. Smith, left Aug. 16, accompanied by Master Bernard Smith, who has not been in the best of health recently. The following day Capt. and Mrs. Smith left for Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Chenoweth entertained at an informal bridge party on Aug. 22 Miss Eastman, of Omaha, daughter of Colonel Eastman, of the Subsistence Department, Miss Sweet and Miss Clark, both of Omaha.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 25, 1910.

Midshipman Landy's death, which was due to peritonitis, was the only fatality on the long European cruise of the practice squadron, although several midshipmen were taken ill, and three were sent ashore at the government hospitals of the countries where the ships stopped.

The remains of Midshipman Richard R. Landy, of Lewisburg, Tenn., who died aboard the Iowa on Saturday, were sent to his late home on Tuesday for interment, after appropriate ceremonies at the Academy. Services at the chapel were conducted by Chaplain H. H. Clark, and the body was escorted to the station by cortege under the command of Lieut. Sinclair Gannon and consisting of all the midshipmen now at the Academy, a detachment of Marines and the Academy band. The pallbearers, all classmates of the deceased, were Arthur H. Eddens, Richard H. Knight, Alan Louis Labben, Arthur W. Knott, Chapman C. Todd, jr., and Terry P. Thompson.

Midan. W. H. Saunders, of North Carolina, who was sent to the Royal Hospital at Gibraltar, suffering with typhoid fever during the Naval Academy practice cruise, has entirely recovered and sailed for home Wednesday morning aboard the S.S. Koenig Albert. Midan. Byrd and Smith, who were also sent ashore at foreign ports, suffering from the same complaint, are still in the hospitals, but are reported doing well.

The tug Standish arrived here Wednesday from the summer practice fleet at Solomon's Island, bringing the members of the football squad, who on leave at one, and also five midshipmen and three enlisted men, who are sick, and who will receive treatment here. It is stated that none of the midshipmen and enlisted men is dangerously ill. The midshipmen who will go to the hospital are: Robert K. Atwey, Georgia; Cherubusco Newton, jr., Louisiana; and Roger W. Paine, District of Columbia, first class; and Valentine Wood, Missouri, and Oliver L. Downes, Delaware, third class. Word has been received that Midshipman Harold E. Saunders, Michigan, of the third class, who was ill with typhoid in England, left for America, Aug. 24. Richard E. Byrd, jr., Virginia, of the third class, is also out of danger. The squadron will arrive off Annapolis Sunday night.

Thirty-five or more strong, husky veterans of last year's football squad passed through Annapolis on the run Wednesday. Capt. Henry Clay, who will lead the midship team next season, did not come ashore with his players, but under discipline following a slight breach of regulations while on the cruise.

The resignations of two midshipmen have been accepted by the Department. Midshipman B. R. Peyton, of this year's class, who was sent to sea on the Montana, resigned on account of seasickness. Midshipman A. G. Martin, who has spent two years on the South Dakota, decided to try some other line. Peyton is from Mississippi, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1906. Martin is from Ohio, and was appointed to the Academy in 1907. He was dropped back one year for deficiencies and graduated near the middle of the class next below him, in 1908. He was promptly sent to sea, where he has since remained. Martin failed on his ensign's examination in June, and was held over for re-examination. This he feared he would be unable to pass, so he asked that he be allowed to resign.

Marion Cohen, of Belmar, N.J., one of the youths who conditioned physically, has been admitted to the Academy. There are still about ten youths who are to report for a second physical examination about Sept. 1.

When the intercompany field and track meet of the fourth-class midshipmen was stopped, on account of rain Wednesday, Aug. 17, three of the four companies were so closely bunched that any one of them might win out with the contests that remained to be pulled off. The third company led with 26 points, the second had 24, and the fourth 23. The first secured 17. Two fourth class records were broken, the hammer throw and shot put, both by Midan. J. H. Brown, jr., of Canton, Pa. He threw the hammer 120 feet 6 inches, which is 17 feet 2 inches above the class record, and within less than five feet of the Academy record. In the shot-put Brown did 35 feet 11 inches, the class record having previously stood at 31 feet 4 1/4 inches. Another notable performer was Cary, who was the 100 and 200 yard dashes in excellent time.

The third company materially increased its lead on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18, and took the meet with 45 points. The second and fourth were tied for second place, with 35 points, while the first company was a poor last, with 18 points. J. H. Brown, formerly of Mercersburg Academy, was premier individual athlete, winning the hammer throw, shot-put and high jump, breaking the class record in all these. The events contested to-day were the high jump, relay, throwing the heaving line and pole vault, and class records were broken in the first three of these. Brown did a foot 8 inches in the high jump, which is an inch and a half better than the previous figure. The mile relay, which had stood at 3 minutes 52 seconds, was placed at 3 minutes 49 seconds by the fourth company, and Center cast the heaving line 86 feet 7 inches, over eight feet ahead of the previous figure. The latter is a unique event, particularly suitable to the naval lads.

Playing fast, snappy ball, with good team work, in addition to a brilliant individual playing, the Arundels of Annapolis, on Saturday, defeated the fourth classmen at the Academy on Worden Field by 4 to 2. The result was something of a surprise. If any one thing contributed more than another to the Arundel's victory it was the gilt-edged pitching done by Taylor, who allowed the sailors but three scattered singles and had excellent control at all times. The Annapolitans, on the other hand, tallied seven safe ones off McReavy and Vinson, who did the twirling for the Plebes. The work of Anderson at first base for the Arundels was a feature of the game, as was the base running and fast fielding of Tucker at short.

Joe Murray, who for five years has been boxing instructor at Columbia, has accepted a similar position at the Naval Academy, and has begun work with the members of the new fourth class. The heavyweights among the midshipmen have complained about not having anyone to let themselves out against, but Murray looks able to stand the pace with the heaviest.

Mr. George Heints, assistant swordmaster at the Naval Academy, and his family, with his brother and family from Washington, have returned to their respective homes after a delightful outing.

Information has been received from Lexington, Ky., of the serious illness of Mrs. Brittain, wife of Comdr. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N. Commander Brittain was informed by wireless before the ship arrived at Solomon's Island, and the captain of the Massachusetts reached here Wednesday on his way to Kentucky with a short leave of absence. Mrs. Brittain's many friends in the Naval Academy and Annapolis earnestly hope for her speedy recovery.

Word was received at the Naval Academy Wednesday announcing the death of the mother of Midan. Elliott Buckmaster, who is now at Solomon's Island with the practice cruise. The young man will go at once on leave to his home at Columbus, O. John Machin, aged 58 years a painter employed at the

Naval Academy, met death Saturday at midnight, after several attempts at suicide, by cutting his throat with a case knife. About a year ago Mr. Machin met with an accident, which had unbalanced his mind.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen are expected to return to the garrison in early September, after a leave of two months in the Eastern states. During the absence of Lieutenant Gruber, Mrs. Stevenson has been the guest of Mrs. Gruber, who is busily arranging her new home in the "Queen Ann Cottages."

Col. William R. Parnell, U.S.A., is ill in the General Hospital. Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, has been in the city for some days, and is staying at the Hotel Arlington. Mrs. Brady, wife of Capt. James F. Brady, entertained at a charming tea Aug. 11, in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Briggs, who has recently arrived from Fort Riley. Cards proved the diversion of the afternoon, Mrs. William F. Brooks being one of the prize-winners. The 30th Infantry is making preparations for their departure to Atascadero on the 25th of this month.

Major William L. Brooks and family left for their new station on Angel Island Monday, and will reside in the quarters vacated by Col. Euclid B. Frick, who, in turn, has been ordered to report to the post hospital here.

The dance given at the Army and Navy Club, Aug. 16, was well attended by the Army and Navy set in and around the bay.

Lieut. Charles E. Ide and his mother, Mrs. Ide, are among the new arrivals at Fort Barry, where Lieutenant Ide has recently reported for duty. Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., is ill in the General Hospital, having arrived here from the Philippines. Capt. Samuel F. Bottoms, accompanied by his mother, and Miss Bottoms, left for Fort Monroe Aug. 15. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox has returned from leave and will accompany the 30th Infantry to the maneuver camp.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by Mrs. Bliss, and their daughter, Miss Bliss, is expected to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow. As commander of the Department of California the General will not only receive a cordial welcome, but he and his family will be a great acquisition socially.

Gen. Frederick Funston left his Fruitvale home on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to resume his duties at the Service School. Mrs. Funston will remain in California for a few weeks before rejoining her husband. Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., has been relieved of duty as aide-de-camp to General Barry, at his own request, and will remain on duty at the department headquarters. Major William Wright, 8th Inf., returned from Atascadero yesterday and is staying at the Palace. Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe and Lieut. Howard K. Loughery, C.A.C., will leave for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe to-morrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin are enjoying a month's leave on their ranch near Healdsburg, where they have been entertaining several friends in the past few weeks. Mrs. Clarence Lininger, wife of Lieutenant Lininger, 1st Cav., is at present the guest of her uncle, Col. Granger Adams, at Fort Riley. In September she will go to New York to visit relatives and will join Lieutenant Lininger in October.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., returned from Atascadero Monday. On Tuesday afternoon of this week three submarine mines were planted and set off in the harbor entrance. Three different targets, representing battleships, were towed across the mine field by a cable attached to the mine planter. They were shattered by the explosion. During the past week the garrison has undergone a thorough policing, the underbrush has been burned off the grounds to possible stray fires, and the branches of the trees pruned so that it will be impossible for tramps to lurk in the forest.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 20, 1910.

The post has resumed its usual air of activity since the return of the regiment Tuesday, just after daylight. A short time was spent in caring for war equipment and placing accouterments, after which the men were given their freedom till night. Officers and men are better for their summer outing, and very few cases of illness are reported.

The Utah National Guardsmen arrived two days before the Regulars, and they were fairly laden with honors by the officers at the summer camp. The battery and the Signal Corps received especial praise for their work during the maneuvers, and as the equipment for the latter is far better than that handled by the Regulars the work of the Signal Corps has been of especial interest to officers and men.

The regimental band concerts are now held on Sunday morning and four evenings a week. The evening concerts are much more popular, as the post is delightfully cool.

Mrs. George M. Redick, of Omaha, and her two small children are guests of Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith. Mrs. Redick is a sister of Mrs. Arrasmith. Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow, who were married in June in Nevada, are now at home to their friends at Douglas.

Major Willis May is in command of the camp since the return of the regiment, as Major Holley, the commanding officer, is still in his quarters, technically under arrest. No explanation has been given as yet for the action of the Department in placing him in durance.

Capt. Willis Uline is ill with a severe attack of tonsillitis. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, of Fort Leavenworth, are at the post, having accompanied their daughter, Mrs. Willis Uline, home. Miss Lou Uline is also home, after spending the past winter with her grandparents in Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Charles Sampson, who has spent the summer in New York, is expected home on Sunday. Capt. A. J. Macnab has gone on a month's leave with relatives in Idaho. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh will start on a month's leave on Monday.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 23, 1910.

Mrs. McMurdo was hostess at a sewing party Tuesday, in compliment to Mrs. Mulliken. The prize, for the most useful work, which went to Mrs. Dilworth, senior, was a handsome cut glass vase. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Edwards was dinner hostess Tuesday for Mesdames Read, Stotsenberg, Mulliken and Pope, Misses Pauling and Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Cartmell were hosts at a pleasant bridge Tuesday, in compliment to Mrs. Mulliken. First prize was won by Miss Jandt, other players being Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Mesdames Godson, Collins, Müller and Rittenhouse, Misses Mulford, Jandt, Gale and Collins. Mrs. Read had at dinner on Thursday Mrs. Addis and Mr. and Mrs. Crowley. At the club Friday afternoon Mrs. Cartmell was hostess at bridge, in compliment to Mrs. Mayo and Miss Collins. Refreshments preceded the games. The guests numbered over a score. Mrs. Troxell was hostess Saturday at a bridge party for Mesdames Read, Cornell, Mayo, Stotsenberg, Cartmell, McMurdo, Whitehead and Carson, Misses Pauling and Miss Collins. Mrs. Müller entertained at bridge the same evening, when prizes were won by Miss Collins and Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Carson entertained at cards Wednesday for Mesdames Cornell, Parker, Rittenhouse, Mayo, Stotsenberg and Cartmell and Miss Collins.

Mrs. Eglington, Mrs. Grierson and Miss Alice Grierson returned from Saratoga Wednesday, where they witnessed the races. Lieutenant Scott, who was hurt during the officers' race, is here under medical treatment. Captain Whitehead has left for his new station, Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. W. Hay

returned Monday from a pleasant visit at Cedar Beach. Miss Pauling, who has been Mrs. Read's guest, left Thursday for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Blauvelt and family, and Miss Kilvert, of New York, are Mrs. Read's guests.

Mrs. Mills, who has been ill for several weeks, is convalescent. Mrs. Stanton, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. J. S. Wilson. Mr. Mills is visiting his son, Lieut. J. Mills, M.R.C. Mrs. Mayo was hostess Tuesday at bridge, when prizes were won by Miss Jandt and Mrs. Read. Over a baker's dozen attended. Mrs. Addis was hostess at a delightful reception and musicale Thursday afternoon to meet her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley. Mrs. Godson and Mrs. Blaine served dainty refreshments. Mr. Crowley, who is an accomplished pianist, played several beautiful selections. Nearly a half hundred guests were there.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 23, 1910.

Mrs. James B. Gowen, who visited over the week-end in Chicago, returned to the post Saturday. Lieut. Charles F. Conry, on twenty days' leave, left Tuesday with a team of five men for Camp Perry, to enter the pistol matches.

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a pretty informal dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Williams and Miss Williams, of Indianapolis, Mrs. G. E. Rogers, of Greenfield, Mass., Mrs. Leartus J. Owen and Lieut. Reuben O. Taylor. The dinner was followed by a concert by the regimental band. Mrs. James H. Frier returned Sunday from a several days' visit to Camp Perry. Capt. Leartus J. Owen, Med. Corps, returned Friday from camp at Ludington, Mich., where he has been inspector-instructor of the Michigan Militia. Lieuts. Converse R. Lewis and William J. Fitzmaurice, 10th Inf., who have been selecting the route for the annual 200-mile hike, returned Saturday in Lieutenant Lewis's automobile, having traveled about 250 miles.

Capt. Jack Hayes, chief commissary, Dept. of the Lakes, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, arrived Tuesday. Captain Hayes will be chief commissary of the maneuver camp.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy entertained Monday with a dinner at the German House in Indianapolis for Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Eames and Capt. James V. Heidt. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene spent Thursday in Danville, Ind., as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Homan.

Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained with a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes. Their other guests were Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Capt. James V. Heidt.

Mrs. W. L. Reed entertained Wednesday morning with bridge in honor of Mrs. Jack Hayes. Other guests were Mrs. G. Maury Crallé, Mrs. Sawtelle, Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell and Miss Bessie Craney. The prize, a beautiful handkerchief, was won by Mrs. Hayes. Lieut. Thomas B. Estey, 14th Cav., from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., arrived in the post Thursday for duty in the maneuver camp, relieving Lieutenant De Lancy of the construction of the camp telephone system.

Mrs. G. R. Cecil and daughter, Miss Kathleen, left Tuesday for Detroit, to be guests of friends for two weeks. Master Maury Spottswood Crallé, son of Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, celebrated his sixth birthday anniversary Friday, entertaining all the little folks of the garrison at a party. His guests were Misses Alice Sawtelle, Mary Frier, Daisy and Landon Reed, Dorothy Teland, Dorothy Holens and Mildred Gowen, Masters Billy Breckinridge, Leverett Bell Smith and Jack Frier. The children enjoyed a delightful supper at five o'clock.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, chief Q.M., Dept. of the Lakes, arrived Friday and has assumed his duties as chief Q.M. of the maneuver camp. Mr. Richard Jones entertained with an informal fudge party Monday evening for Misses Frances Burlington, Alta McPherson, and Elizabeth Little, Messrs. John Breckinridge, Heidy Frier, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge entertained with a porch party Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. G. Maury Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. Sawtelle, Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Frances Burlington, Lieut. E. G. Beuret and Mr. John Breckinridge. Dainty refreshments were served.

Sergeant and Mrs. Dow announce the arrival of a fine twelve-pound baby boy, born Monday, Aug. 15. Sergeant Dow is one of the regimental color sergeants.

Mrs. Cruse, wife of Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, chief Q.M., Dept. of the Lakes, arrived Monday to join her husband, who is chief Q.M. of the maneuver camp. Lieut. Charles B. Hodges, aid to the department commander, arrived Monday for duty in the maneuver camp.

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene left Saturday for Camp Perry, Ohio, to be guests of friends for five days during the national matches. Mrs. Gaston, mother of Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Easterly and Miss Gaston, sisters of Lieutenant Gaston, arrived Wednesday and are occupying quarters 13-B. Mrs. and Miss Gaston expect to remain indefinitely, while Mrs. Easterly will leave for her home after a short visit with her brother.

Mr. George Owen, of Chicago, arrived, and is the guest of his brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Leartus J. Owen, Med. Corps.

Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, gave a beautiful reception and ball in their temple in Indianapolis in honor of the success of their drill team, which won the first prize, a libation set, at their triennial convocation in Chicago. Among those from the post who were present were Capt. James B. Gowen, G. Maury Crallé, and Lieutenants Cron, Gaston, Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger and Cummings, of the 10th Infantry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 22, 1910.

General Funston has arrived at the garrison from San Francisco, after an absence of several weeks, with his family at the resorts along the coast. Mr. Samuel Fuller, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, has returned from a month's stay at Fort Oglethorpe. Capt. and Mrs. Lott, of Des Moines, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton. Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., left Friday for Greenwood, S.C., for several months. They return here in October, en route to their station at Fort Robinson.

Mr. Alexander Caldwell has gone to Charlevoix, Mich., to join his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, and Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Sherrill. Major and Mrs. Stivers and Messrs. Gerald and Paul Stivers motored to Leavenworth Thursday from Kansas City, and were guests at the post.

Mrs. Willis Uline and little daughter, who have been spending several months with Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, of the city, have returned to Fort Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor accompanied them and will remain several weeks.

Mrs. W. L. Hartigan, of Fort Crook, is visiting Miss Carolyn Barnes in the city. Miss Valeria Garrard, of Fort Myer, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cocke, has gone to Fort Riley, to visit Col. and Mrs. Joseph Guilfoyle.

Capt. Peter W. Davidson, 23d Inf., just returned from Alaska, is the guest of Capt. J. E. Normyle. Captain Davidson is en route to Washington, D.C., to enter the War College.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston gave a reception Tuesday to the officers who are to enter the Army Service School. Capt. William F. Groth, 8th Inf., and Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 23d Inf., arrived here Monday.

Misses Helen and Esther McLaughry, of Boonville, Mo., and Miss Mary L. Bradford, of Pontiac, are guests of their grandparents, Major and Mrs. E. W. McLaughry.

Major S. F. Neely and granddaughters, Lucie and Neely Rose, who have been guests for several weeks of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, at Fort D. A. Russell, have returned.

The 13th Infantry baseball team has made another record on the hike to Fort Riley. Of the fifteen games played along



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the line of march, they have lost but one, that with the Effingham team, 1 to 0. They encountered the 4th Infantry team, on its march from Fort Crook to Fort Riley, at Leonardville, Kas., and defeated them by 8 to 2. The majority of this year's team is composed of members of Co. H.

Co. I, Engineers, lost to the Fayette, Missouri, team Monday, 7 to 6.

Word received from the troops of the 13th Infantry, dated Randolph, Kas., states that the men are in the best of health and spirits, and have stood their 149-mile tramp in splendid condition. They encountered a heavy rain and hail storm at Irving, which blew down all their tents.

The quartermasters won from the Weston team Sunday, by 7 to 1.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 18, 1910.

Wednesday of last week was the sixty-fourth birthday of Col. Garland N. Whistler. At noon the Colonel was serenaded by the 6th Artillery band, and in the evening a party was given in his honor at the Officers' Club, all the post attending.

Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, prior to departure for their new post at Fort Pickens, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Whistler for a week. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Canfield, Jr., arrived Tuesday from Fort Monroe, and were the guests at supper of Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes entertained at supper on Tuesday for Mrs. John R. Gwynn, Miss Hughes, Lieut. Peter Hill Otosen and Lieut. George Moore. Mrs. Edward Kimmel has Mrs. Flanders, of Seattle, as her guest. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Collins gave a charming dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Edward Canfield, Jr. Mrs. Hughes gave a small tea Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. John Gwynn, of California, entertaining Mrs. Wesley Hamilton, Mrs. Easterbrook and her guest, Miss Wilcox, of Seattle, Mrs. Robert Collins, Mrs. G. N. Whistler, Mrs. Edward Kimmel, Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Miss Franklin and Miss Hughes. Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett had Major Archibald Campbell, Capt. Archibald Sunderland and Lieut. Ellery Niles at supper on Sunday.

Major A. Campbell is the guest of Col. G. N. Whistler during service practice. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes gave a supper Tuesday, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, Mrs. Flanders, Capt. William P. Platt, Lieut. Henning Colby, Mrs. John Gwynn and Miss Hughes.

Captain Platt, of Benicia Arsenal, Cal., is Lieutenant Colley's guest while inspecting the guns of the district. Miss Dickinson, of Seattle, has been visiting Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Fort Casey. Mrs. Geary entertained at luncheon for Miss Dickinson on Wednesday. The guests were Mrs. Brown, of Fort Casey, Miss Walke, Mrs. John Henderson and Mrs. Chester Loop, of Fort Flagler. Mrs. A. Sunderland has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Kutz in Seattle, while Captain Sunderland was at Fort Worden.

Fort Casey, Wash., Aug. 18, 1910.

Mrs. William H. Dickinson, of Seattle, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown. Mrs. John T. Geary gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Dickinson, others present being Mrs. H. S. Brown, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Loop, of Flagler, and Miss Pitt.

Mrs. and Miss Pitt entertained in honor of Mrs. Dickinson, of Seattle, and Mrs. Geary and Mrs. Brown of Casey. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown gave a charming "hearts" party last Friday in honor of Mrs. Dickinson, who won a fern dish; Miss Hilton, a pair of silk stockings, and Mrs. True, of Vancouver Barracks, a silver picture frame. Others playing were Mrs. J. T. Geary, Mrs. Pitt and Miss Pitt, Miss Walke, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Loop. Refreshments were served.

Lieut. Rolfe F. Anderson left Sunday for Fort Monroe to attend the Artillery School. Capt. J. T. Geary, of Casey, who has been judge advocate in the Cooke G.C.M., returned to the post last Saturday after an absence of over two months.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 22, 1910.

The mine planter General Schofield, on Sunday afternoon, brought the class of 1911 from West Point to this post, where they stayed until Saturday morning having Artillery practice. With them were Captains Summerall and Maybach, Lieutenants Dunwoody and Williams, Art. Corps, and Captain Keller, Med. Corps. On Monday three mines were exploded in the bay in front of the officers' row, making a beautiful sight as well as smashing the targets. The remainder of the week was spent in big gun practice.

Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Mason winning the club prize, a sandwich plate, and Miss Ewing winning the special prize "The Wild Olive." Major and Mrs. Rand gave a farewell dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Rand's family, Mrs. Ewing, Miss Ewing and Mrs. Wedikand, who left Wednesday after a visit of several months, and for Captain Keller, Col. and Mrs. White gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Summerall, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Capt. Homer Grant and Mrs. Feeter.

Mrs. Summerall and her small son, from West Point, have been guests of Mrs. Dowd this week. Mrs. Solomon Avery is the guest of Mrs. Greig, after a week with Mrs. Mason. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith entertained a number of guests at dinner Wednesday.

Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, of Presidio, Cal., left Monday, after a week with Col. and Mrs. White. Miss Elsie Fackler is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins. On Friday Mrs. De Belle and Mrs. Neil, of Chattanooga, and Miss Grimm, of Havana, left after a two weeks' visit with Captain Sever.

The families of Captains Hawkins and Somers are quarantined with German measles.

Much regret is felt over the departure of Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, their two small sons and Mrs. Lieberman, of Honolulu, who left Wednesday for station at Fort McKinley, Me. Col. and Mrs. White entertained at dinner Friday for Mrs. Feeter, Lieutenant McLaughlin, M.R.C., and Cadet Lockwood. Capt. Joseph Wheeler left Monday to spend several weeks in Maine and Connecticut. Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt

entertained Mrs. Gaston and Mrs. Feeter at dinner at the Brick House on Friday.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Aug. 19, 1910.

Mrs. H. S. Warner and children, who have been spending the summer with Captain Warner at the pilot station, and Miss Nellie Warner returned to Tampa Monday.

Fort Dade has been made a district of Hillsboro county and is to have a public school this fall.

The bachelors at Fort Dade took a party to Pas-a-Grille Sunday, chaperoned by Mrs. L. S. Oppenheimer and her nephew, Mr. Arthur Hertz. These went: Lieuts. Clarence E. Seybt, John Pirie, E. E. Bennett, Misses Hortense and Irma Oppenheimer and Miss Margaret Collins. After supper at Lizzotte's the party returned by moonlight.

Master Paul E. Clarke returned Tuesday from a week's visit in Bradentown. The members of the house party spending several jolly weeks as guests of Lieut. E. E. Bennett returned to Tampa Tuesday. The party consisted of Mrs. L. S. Oppenheimer and daughters, the Misses Hortense, Irma, Dorothy, Little Carmen and son, Louis. Miss Margaret Collins, a guest of the Misses Oppenheimer, also returned to Tampa.

The members of the Oppenheimer house party, accompanied by Lieuts. John Pirie and E. E. Bennett, spent Monday evening at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke.

Material for the new electric light plant, which, it is hoped, will be completed in December, has arrived.

Fort Dade took baseball teams to Palmetto and Bradentown Thursday. The Bradentown game, played on a rain-soaked diamond, was lost by 4-7. The Palmetto field was on higher and drier ground, but again the soldiers lost, 0-1. The team was accompanied by the Fort Dade band. The band has learned the music for Butt's Manual, and the company commanders have begun training their men to do the Manual to the music. The Fort Dade band gave a concert at the Bradentown Opera House Thursday evening and cleared \$43 for its instrument fund.

Corporal Vaden, 11th Co., C.A.C., and Private Durnell and Corporal Collier, of the 192d Co., C.A.C., while on furlough, are touring the state of Florida with the St. Petersburg baseball team and making reputations for themselves.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 22, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Matthew A. Cross have been house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon, who gave an informal dinner for them Wednesday, other guests being Lieuts. D. C. Cubbison and L. P. Butler. Miss Ward took a number of young girls out to headquarters camp Friday night to a splendid concert by the 13th Infantry band. A supper for the party followed.

Mrs. Sparks gave an enjoyable five hundred party Wednesday evening, Mrs. Hoyle winning a pair of silver salt cellars and spoons.

Mrs. Griffin, her daughter, Priscilla, and Miss Marion Hoyle arrived Thursday from New York, and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle.

An informal hop in the Cavalry administration building Saturday was well attended.

A severe storm struck Riley about three a.m. Tuesday, lasting about three hours and leaving many of the camps flooded and many tents down.

In all the exercises in the maneuver camp the enemy has been imaginary or represented by markers; all the troops were out every day last week except Wednesday, when new ditches had to be dug around the flooded tents and the damage done by Tuesday's storm repaired.

During the absence of the officers detailed to the G.C.M., of which Col. G. K. Hunter is president, reconvened at Fort Leavenworth to-day, Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins will command the 7th Cavalry and Capt. W. S. McVair the 6th Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., has relieved Lieutenant Estey, 14th Cav., as camp signal officer. Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., returned from leave on the 15th and assumed command of Troop A.

A daughter was born on Wednesday to the wife of Captain Freeman, Med. Corps.

The Battery B baseball team won from the Regimental team of the 13th Infantry on the Artillery diamond this week, the score being 8 to 0.

Pvt. Jesse Moore, of Battery F, 6th F.A., was struck and instantly killed by a freight on the Northern Pacific tracks on Tuesday. His remains have been shipped to his home at Fair Grove, Mich.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., July 15, 1910.

The Fourth here was very gay, beginning with a baseball game in the morning, 21st vs. 6th Infantry; the 6th won, 19 to 2. At noon the usual ceremonies were participated in.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hawley entertained at bridge in the afternoon for all the ladies. The tables were clever little devices, suitable to the day. Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. Agnew won prizes. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Agnew gave a pretty dinner for six people. Capt. and Mrs. Hunt also entertained with a delightful dinner for eight. On Tuesday Mrs. Grubbs gave a very attractive luncheon for eight. The place-cards were pretty little water colors, done by the hostess. Later, at bridge, Mrs. Bonnycastle won a set of hand-painted place-cards, Mrs. Grubbs's clever work. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Agnew had a table or two of bridge.

Wednesday evening Chaplain Randolph gave a dinner, thirty-two guests being invited, quite the largest and most successful affair of the season. The big mess hall was completely disguised, the rugs, easy chairs, couches and tables giving it the appearance of a large living room. The wall space was almost hidden in bamboo, and bowls of ferns and red and yellow foliage filled the window sills. The tables were arranged horseshoe fashion. The little, personal touches on the place-cards caused a good deal of merriment. The leader of the 6th's orchestra, Max Muller, deserves much praise for the well selected and excellently rendered musical program. Mrs. Wetherill assisted the Chaplain.

Several of the ladies met at Mrs. Pitts's on Thursday for a couple of tables of bridge. Saturday night the Bridge

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Club met at Lieut. and Mrs. Dannemiller's. Mrs. C. W. Elliot and Capt. and Mrs. Ryther and the latter's guest, Miss Syzer, are expected on the next Seward trip.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 23, 1910.

Although the garrison is practically deserted, those left behind from camp duty have kept extremely active combatting weeds, clearing ravines and preserving the beauties of the grass plots. A tennis court has been laid out in front of the commanding officer's quarters, also several croquet grounds. Replacing the temporary pistol range in the ravine, a new concrete range is in order of construction. Kalsomining is being done in several sets of quarters and repairs being made on headquarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kay returned week before last, from several months' leave, spent in New York and abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Coddington had several guests out for the day last week. Last Monday Lieut. D. W. Chamberlin entertained on Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew and Major and Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. Watkins gave a card party Wednesday evening in honor of the Captain's birthday. The rooms were sweet with great vases of gladioli and pink roses. After the games, in which Dr. Clarke won a handsome brass match holder and Mrs. Coddington a pretty bowl, the big, pink-frosted birthday cake was brought in, and a delicious salad, cheeses and frozen chocolate were served. Several Purdue students were among the guests.

Mrs. John Wholley, with Miss Wholley and Master John, left for Washington Tuesday noon, to join Captain Wholley. Lieutenant Reed, whose resignation took place on the 20th, returned to this post from Camp Perry, Ohio, en route to his home in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew and Lieutenant Reed supped with Major and Mrs. Clarke in charming picnic fashion on Sunday. Mrs. Reed was a guest at one o'clock dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew the same day.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23, 1910.

The local Coast Artillerymen are anxious to have the Government turn over to the mfor practice purposes and as an armory old Fort Norfolk, now occupied by Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., and family. They also ask that several guns be mounted in it.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C., who with Mrs. Cantwell and their son is visiting friends in the White Mountains, will return to resume command of the Onondaga at Norfolk.

Mrs. R. S. Perkins and Miss Virginia Perkins have returned from a visit to Cadet Robert Perkins at the U.S. Military Academy. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Crose and their two children will sail from San Francisco Oct. 7 for Samoa. Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Old Point. Paymaster Parsons, U.S.N., and family are now occupying one of the Wilkerson cottages at Virginia Beach.

The new concrete mess hall, being built at the training stations, is expected to be occupied by Labor Day. The plans were drawn, the concrete blocks molded, and the building erected by the enlisted men of this station.

Paymaster Hilton, of the U.S.S. Franklin, has been called to Baltimore on account of the serious illness of his mother. Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N., of the receiving ship Franklin, who has been ill at his home on the Richmond, is away on two weeks' leave. Lieutenant Halsey, executive officer, was spending his vacation with his wife in the Blue Ridge Mountains and was compelled to return on account of the illness of Commander Chadwick.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook and son, Allen, have returned from a short trip to their country place near Afton, Va.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 24, 1910.

Miss Margaret Kimberly returned Sunday from the mountains of Virginia, where she has been for the past six weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Taylor returned this morning.

Mrs. Fechteler, wife of Capt. A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., the Misses Margaret, Elizabeth and Amy Fechteler and Masters William and Frank Fechteler are staying at the Sherwood Inn for some time. Mrs. Guilfoyle, wife of Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, and her small daughter are guests at the Sherwood Inn. Miss Laura Lewis had a dinner on Sunday for Miss Elsa Hasbrouck, Miss Anna Kinsley, Lieutenants Roth, McCaskey and Kennedy. Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck has as his guests his mother and his sister, Elsa. Miss Mack is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Mack.

Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis had a Sunday dinner party at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Cocheu, Lieut. W. E. Donahue and Lieut. W. B. Carr, Med. Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry had a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Carter and Capt. J. C. Gilmore, jr.

Captain Nicholls left a few nights ago for the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., for special treatment. Capt. Harrison Hall returned from Portland, Me., to-day. Mrs. Maurice B. Willett has gone to Washington, D.C., for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Fuller are at the post. Lieutenant Fuller will attend the Artillery School.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 22, 1910.

The Thursday Bridge Club, although sadly depleted, had two tables of players to meet last week with Mrs. McDonald. Lieut. F. B. Seigle, although convalescent, is still confined to quarters.

Mrs. Haydel, of Chicago, had luncheon on Saturday with Mrs. Mount. Capt. Francis C. Marshall came from Sparta to spend the week-end with his family. Mrs. Crain, who, in the absence of Captain Crain, is visiting in Chicago and Evansport, spent Saturday in the post. Major B. C. Morse is shipping his household goods to Champaign, Ill., where he goes on school detail in September.

Miss Carrie Quinby arrived Saturday from New York to visit her sister, Mrs. George Greene. She and another sister, Mrs. Wallace, wife of Captain Wallace, 9th Inf., sail Sept. 5 for the Philippines. Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, 5th Art., is in the post preparing to move to the War College in Washington, where he reports Sept. 5. Cadet Joseph McDonald is spending some days at Sparta, Wis., with his father, Major J. B. McDonald, 15th Cav.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

FREEMAN.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 17, 1910, to the wife of Capt. Paul L. Freeman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

GREGORY.—Born at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., July 9, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Anne Judkins Gregory.

HUMPHREY.—Born at Manila, P.I., July 10, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, Philippine Scouts.

PUTNEY.—Born at Milford, Conn., Aug. 21, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. E. W. Putney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

TOMPKINS.—Born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 25, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 9th U.S. Cav., a son, Daniel D. Tompkins, jr.

MARRIED.

CLARK—CANNON.—At London, Ohio, July 16, 1910, Mr. Dillard H. Clark, jr., eldest son of Major Dillard H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Clark, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cannon.

CROW—BOKENKAMP.—At Agaña, Guam, May 26, 1910, Asst. Surg. George B. Crow, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Bokenkamp.

JENNINGS—BROOKE.—At Culpeper, Va., Aug. 16, 1910, P.A. Paymr. Lewis Wise Jennings and Miss Lucy Morton Brooke.

DIED.

ADDISON.—Died at Salina, Kas., Aug. 14, 1910, William Campbell Addison, captain, U.S. Vols., 5th Illinois Cav., 1861 to 1865, and the father of Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N.

COONEY.—Died Aug. 18, 1910, at the home of her parents, Washington, D.C., Ellen Jeanette Cooney, youngest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Michael Cooney, U.S.A., retired.

FREELAND.—Died near Mutual, Md., Aug. 22, 1910, Capt. Harry Freeland, U.S.A., retired.

GALT.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26, 1910, Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., retired.

GASTON.—Died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Lawson, at Wissahickon, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1910, in the eighty-third year of her age, Mrs. Agnes Greenbank Gaston, widow of Dr. Joseph Gaston, deceased, and mother of Major J. A. Gaston, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

HERRING.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 24, 1910, Sergt. 1st Class Hospital Corps, Frederick Herring, U.S.A.

LANDY.—Died at sea, Aug. 20, 1910, Midshipman Richard R. Landy, U.S.N.

LEGASPI.—Died at Calive, Capiz, Island of Panay, P.I., March 23, 1910, of tuberculosis, Higinio Legaspi, once a member of the household of Gen. A. C. Markley, U.S.A., retired.

MAGRUDER.—Entered into rest eternal, Aug. 23, 1910, at Atlantic City, N.J., Mary Cathbert Larkin, beloved wife of David Lynn Magruder, Brigadier General, U.S.A. Funeral and interment private, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WALSH.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, wife of Chief Gun. John J. Walsh, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

MILITIA APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1910-11, for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several states and territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in Sec. 13 of the Militia Law, as amended, is as follows:

Alabama, \$43,599.28; Arizona, \$10,020.16; Arkansas, \$20,648.48; California, \$40,384.72; Colorado, \$15,392.24; Connecticut, \$34,723.04; Delaware, \$4,879.76; District of Columbia, \$22,082.00; Florida, \$16,290.00; Georgia, \$39,023.60; Hawaii, \$8,123.28; Idaho, \$9,296.16; Illinois, \$84,389.44; Indiana, \$29,843.28; Iowa, \$43,208.32; Kansas, \$22,284.72; Kentucky, \$28,322.88; Louisiana, \$24,181.60; Maine, \$18,143.44; Maryland, \$27,193.44; Massachusetts, \$78,249.92; Michigan, \$36,344.80; Minnesota, \$36,851.60; Mississippi, \$19,794.16; Missouri, \$38,734.00; Montana, \$10,049.12; Nebraska, \$14,784.08; Nevada, None; New Hampshire, \$17,144.32; New Jersey, \$54,777.84; New Mexico, \$12,843.76; New York, \$206,253.12; North Carolina, \$30,161.84; North Dakota, \$9,889.84; Ohio, \$27,775.66; Oklahoma, \$13,046.48; Oregon, \$20,489.20; Pennsylvania, \$140,209.84; Rhode Island, \$14,870.96; South Carolina, \$25,658.56; South Dakota, \$10,338.72; Tennessee, \$21,937.20; Texas, \$36,388.24; Utah, \$4,778.40; Vermont, \$11,135.12; Virginia, \$32,304.88; Washington, \$17,984.16; West Virginia, \$19,490.08; Wisconsin, \$41,065.28; Wyoming, \$8,659.04; Unallotted, \$399,960.00; total, \$1,600,040.00.

The allotment of funds, appropriated by Congress in accordance with Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1906, to the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, for arms, equipments and camp purposes, and for the promotion of rifle practice, is as follows:

Alabama, \$43,034.61; Arizona, \$35,210.14; California, \$39,122.37; Colorado, \$19,561.19; Connecticut, \$27,385.66; Delaware, \$11,736.71; Florida, \$19,561.19; Georgia, \$50,859.08; Idaho, \$11,736.71; Illinois, \$105,630.41; Indiana, \$58,683.56; Iowa, \$50,859.08; Kansas, \$39,122.37; Kentucky, \$50,859.08; Louisiana, \$35,210.14; Maine, \$23,473.42; Maryland, \$31,297.90; Massachusetts, \$62,595.80; Michigan, \$54,771.32; Minnesota, \$43,034.61; Mississippi, \$39,122.37; Missouri, \$70,420.27; Montana, \$11,736.71; Nebraska, \$31,297.90; Nevada, \$11,736.71; New Hampshire, \$15,648.95; New Jersey, \$46,946.85; New York, \$152,577.25; North Carolina, \$46,946.85; North Dakota, \$15,648.95; Ohio, \$89,981.46; Oklahoma, \$27,385.66; Oregon, \$15,648.95; Pennsylvania, \$133,016.07; Rhode Island, \$15,648.95; South Carolina, \$35,210.14; South Dakota, \$15,648.95; Tennessee, \$46,946.85; Texas, \$70,420.27; Utah, \$11,736.71; Vermont, \$15,648.95; Virginia, \$46,946.85; Washington, \$19,561.19; West Virginia, \$27,385.66; Wisconsin, \$50,859.08; Wyoming, \$11,736.71; Arizona, \$11,320.61; District of Columbia, \$37,070.88; Ha-

wai, \$14,782.49; New Mexico, \$10,275.41; Division of Militia Affairs and National Militia Board, \$37,000.00; total, \$2,000,000.00.

A 7TH N.Y. OFFICER WITH THE 12TH.

First Lieut. Edwin S. Coy, of Co. A, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., who, at the request of Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regt., N.G.N.Y., was detailed to duty with that command recently, for the Pine Camp maneuvers, and who was assigned to Company C, under command of Capt. Henry F. Quackenboss, found the tour most highly instructive and interesting, while Captain Quackenboss and the members of the company have none but the highest praise for the Lieutenant, for the manner in which he performed his duty.

At the outset Captain Quackenboss gave the Lieutenant a free hand in helping in the instruction of the men, and also gave him opportunity to command the company during the tour. Just after the troop train pulled out from New York, Lieutenant Coy got the non-coms. together and gave them a little talk on the rules they should observe as to camp hygiene, etc., and the duties expected of them.

While at camp there was a school for non-coms. every night in which the maneuvers of the day were also gone over, and explained on a map by Lieutenant Coy. Even the privates became interested in an explanation of the problems, and a nightly talk was given them by the Lieutenant. The latter, being also a vocalist, interested the men in music and a glee club was organized, which met nightly around a camp fire, where other members joined and took part in the singing. Quite a number of the men were good singers, and several were quite expert with the mouth harmonica and a most pleasant nightly entertainment was had. On the march to camp, after the conclusion of the maneuvers, the mouth harmonicas would tune up, and the men would sing popular songs to enliven the march. The men marching in route step, this sort of entertainment was encouraged by Captain Quackenboss.

The latter, assisted by Lieutenant Coy, looked very carefully into the details of camp hygiene and sanitation, and saw to it that the rules were understood and observed. The cooking utensils, and the personal mess kits of the men were not overlooked in the daily inspection.

So popular was the new lieutenant with the men, that at the close of the camp tour, the company appointed a sergeant as a spokesman, to thank Lieutenant Coy, on their behalf, for the interest he had taken in them, and for the practical benefits they had derived. Regret was expressed that he could not be permanently attached to the company.

Lieutenant Coy, in speaking of his experiences with the 12th, said: "It was one of the pleasantest and most instructive details of duty I ever had. Everything was practical and the program was progressive, without any frills. I think the value of the maneuver camp to the National Guard, conducted on such common sense lines, cannot be overestimated. The instruction the first few days might be perhaps lightened a little for the benefit of the green troops, but this is a matter of detail which can of course be considered in the future."

"The entire camp was very fortunate in having such a fine corps of instructors, comprised of officers of the Army, and all from Fort Leavenworth. We had in their teachings all that was valuable in the Boer war and the war in Manchuria. It was so far and away ahead of any other instruction, that to compare it with any other would be useless. In Massachusetts the men learned practically nothing, as about ninety-eight per cent. of the duty was marching and breaking camp. At Pine Camp they learned all that was practical."

"The battalion to which I was attached, that under command of Major Quarrier, had as an instructor Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st U.S. Inf. It was very pleasant for me, for the Captain was an old comrade of mine, as he had served with me in the 7th before he became an officer of the Army."

"I certainly admire the way the men of the 12th work, and the absolute control Colonel Dyer and his officers have over them. The conditions in the 7th being so different I was just a little concerned at first as to how I should get along. As soon as I got acquainted however, I had not the slightest trouble. I found the men of Company C, a well disciplined body, prompt to obey orders, eager to learn and not afraid of work. All you have to do is to treat the men fairly, see that they are properly provided for, and they will do all they can, and will follow you anywhere."

"I would not want to command a better lot of men than that of Company C, and it is men like them that make the rank and file of an army in wartime. I was treated by Colonel Dyer and his officers with every courtesy, and I consider myself very fortunate that I was detailed to his command. The experience has been most beneficial to me in every way. One of the best features of the instruction at the camp was, I think, the tactical walks, under the supervision of Army officers, but there were so many valuable details of practical work on the program that it is very hard to individualize. From what I could learn, the work of all the troops of the New York National Guard on duty during the first camp period was considered highly commendable at General Grant's headquarters, and they were a credit to the state, it was said. I was so busy with my duties in the 12th, however, that I could not personally observe other commands."

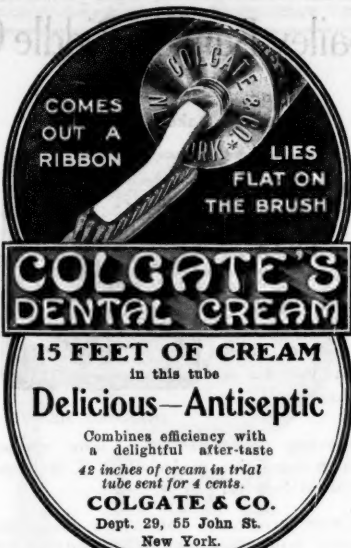
Previous to leaving Pine Camp, N.Y., the commissioned officers of the 69th N.Y. entertained at dinner, Capt. J. McA. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf.; Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d U.S. Inf. These officers were on duty with the 69th as instructors, and their work was greatly appreciated by the officers and men of the regiment. The enlisted men cheered the trio of officers as the train bearing the 69th started for home. First Lieut. Roger A. Nolan and 2d Lieut. Francis X. Hennessey, of Co. I, were both complimented by the Army officers. The former for the intelligent manner in which he performed the work given him, and the latter for the excellent manner in which he sent messages from the firing line. Eighty-nine per cent. of Co. I reported for duty at the camp. Capt. Felix J. McSherry, of Co. C, when unexpectedly called upon to take command of a battalion and lead it to the attack, did good work, and was complimented for it. He also acted with becoming dignity by commanding his Major's horse, as the latter was supposed to be killed. The Major had to proceed on foot. Major John E. Duffy, in order that the officers of his battalion should properly provide their men with meals en route to and upon the early arrival at camp, issued an instructive circular pointing out the necessary procedure to be followed.

Before leaving Pine Camp, N.Y., members of Squadron C. of New York, presented the colored troopers of the 10th U.S. Cav. with 120 dozen of cold bottles of amber-colored fluid, said to be finger ale, as only temperance drinks are allowed in camp. Whatever beverage was in the bottles it was very much appreciated, and none of it was wasted.

When the new state rifle range at Blauvelt, N.Y., is open in October next, for the annual fall shooting, the scoring and marking will be done by members of the National Guard, selected from men who are out of work in different organizations. A composite company will be formed, to consist, all told, of 150 officers and men.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, consisting of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Comdr. Thomas Snowden, Comdr. W. Smith, Naval Instructor Robert Stocker and Comdr. C. F. Hughes, U.S.N., arrived at Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 16, to inspect the six training ships anchored in the St. Clair river. In addition to the above mentioned officers there were four other Navy officers who had been ordered to superintend the drills of the Naval Militia, viz.: Captain Marsh Captain White, Commander Nutting and Ensign Henderson. The U.S.S. Wolverine, the flagship; the Dorothea, with Cleve-



land naval reserves; Gopher, with Duluth reserves; Nashville, with Chicago reserves; Yantic, with Hancock and Marquette reserves; and the Don Juan de Austria, steamed up into Lake Huron Aug. 16, where they cruised about nearly all day, their movements being under the scrutiny of the inspecting officers, and at six o'clock p.m. they dispersed, each ship going to its own station.

Rear Admiral Thomas is quoted as stating that the ships were in excellent condition, and that he was highly pleased with the results of the training given the officers and men, totaling 875 in number. The Wolverine and Don Juan de Austria went to Detroit, while the Dorothea went to Lake Erie. The Yantic left for Hancock, the Nashville for Chicago, and the Gopher went to Duluth.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. W. B.—The kind of tents to be used on the march is determined by the commanding officer and depends upon the exigencies of the march and the season. Par. 585, I.D.R., describes the shelter tent for each enlisted man, and no special provision is made for the shelter of non-coms. on the march, though extra allowance is made in permanent post as per Par. 1053, A.R.

F. M. D. asks: If a soldier applies, through the channels, to purchase his discharge from the Army, and the application has been officially acted upon and returned to the office from which it was sent, to whom does the application belong? Answer: To the man who made the application.

F. M.—G.O. 129, Aug. 13, 1908, W.D., prescribes the Spanish Campaign badge for service in Cuba between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898, but not for the period, December, 1898, to March, 1899.

A. G. M.—For circular prescribing the age and other requirements for examination as a veterinarian address the Secretary of War through the channel. You are not too old for entrance, under present regulations, though you would be if the bill S. 1692, granting retirement to veterinarians, should become a law. An enlisted man cannot obtain a discharge by favor except in the event of the death of a parent, as prescribed in Par. 9 of G.O. 13, W.D., 1909. If you should enter the veterinary service from the enlisted ranks either by purchase of discharge or at termination of regular enlistment period, your enlisted service would count in computing your longevity pay. The effect of the bill (S. 1692) above referred to is thus explained by Senator Warren: "Formerly, when we had but few regiments of Cavalry, but a small Artillery force, and the days of horse doctors, bleeding, condition powders and so forth, rather than regular veterinary surgeons, we employed men as employees, to be hired and discharged at will. This was unsatisfactory and most expensive in the losses of horse and mule stock. Some years ago we provided for an examination of the force of men then employed, and provided that those who passed should become second lieutenants, so far as concerns the pay, and so forth, exactly as this bill provides; that the others should remain employees. This bill goes a little further. It provides—and it is a matter of only forty-two men altogether proposed for the entire veterinary force—for an expense, in addition to the present expense, of not to exceed \$2,700 per annum until after ten years shall have expired for the second lieutenants, when there will be more of them, of course, as first lieutenants than there are now. But when the change is made it does away with the contract surgeons and the necessity for contract surgeons and employees, and substitutes a regular corps, which, after providing for the present force, is to be only recruited from young men under twenty-seven years of age who have been graduated from some reputable veterinary college and who shall be examined and pass under the Army requirements. These then enter upon the service and serve ten years as second lieutenants, and then, after another successful examination, may be promoted and receive the pay of first lieutenants, retiring finally as first or second lieutenants, as the case may be."

DOUBTFUL.—If a soldier serving on last year of third enlistment period purchases his discharge and then enlists inside of three months, he would re-enter as of the third period, and would so remain until end of his new enlistment.

STUDENT.—Approved candidates are assigned, for instruction, to the Army Medical School at Washington, with the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, a position whose tenure may be terminated by the Secretary of War at any time. The officer is not regularly commissioned until he has passed a satisfactory examination at the end of the school term (October to May). See Army and Navy Journal June 18, 1910, page 1249, for an interesting article on the school, and write the Surgeon General of the Army for particulars as to admission to the Medical Reserve Corps.

A TWENTY-YEAR MAN asks: If I go to the Soldiers' Home before the expiration of my present term of service, ending May 2, 1911, can I re-enlist any time thereafter, foreign service preferred, without losing my continuous service toward retirement? Answer: Your admission to the Home would naturally involve discharge from the Army. If you later re-enlisted you could count all your actual service in the Army, without regard to continuity, toward retirement.

SEPARATE asks: In an organization or detachment drawing garrison ration (in cash), how does the organization commander "make an equitable distribution of the amounts due the men authorized to mess separately"? Is it in cash or in goods purchased on the account of the organization? If in cash, is it not proper for the commander to account for said expenditure as, say, "To A B rations due for the month"? Answer: If there is any cash due the company

from the post commissary for the ration allowance, it can either be credited to the company fund, or taken out in supplies. If rations are drawn in excess of the allowance, the company pays the amount due. The amount due or owing through a separate mess are credited or debited to the company to which the man belongs.

T. G. H. asks: A was admitted to field hospital at 9:00 a.m., Aug. 1, from command; transferred at 3:30 p.m., Aug. 2. How many days lost in field hospital, and who should receive ration for Aug. 2? Answer: Two days. The field hospital receives the ration.

W. B.—The U.S.S. Tennessee, Washington, North Carolina and Montana have each a main battery consisting of four 10-inch guns in the turret and sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire broadside guns. The California, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and West Virginia have a main battery of eighteen guns.

J. S.—The retirement of 1st Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 19th U.S. Inf., June 28, 1910, was "on account of physical disability incident to his military service."

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 12, 1910.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 11, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Giles B. Harber entertained at a farewell dinner aboard the California for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, of the West Virginia; Mrs. Thom, of Baltimore; Commodore and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Leahy.

Mrs. Thom and her two daughters, who have been spending a part of the summer here as the guests of Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, left this week for their home in Baltimore. On Friday last, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained at luncheon, when Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Giles B. Harber shared the honors. The guests were Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Harber, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. John B. Frazier, Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson and Mrs. Wade. Mrs. Harber, on her return from San Francisco next Sunday, will remain for some time as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham.

Mrs. C. Earl Smith, who is entertaining her sister, Miss Howard, of Washington, D.C., made Miss Howard the motif for an enjoyable bridge party at her Vallejo home last week, the guests including the ladies of Mare Island and of the naval colony in Vallejo. Miss Gladys Jones has returned to her home in San Rafael after a several months' absence in New York, during which time her engagement to Lieut. Owen Bartlett, of the Navy, was announced. Miss Jones is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones, of San Rafael, and one of the popular girls of the smart set in that city and San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Pourrie are among the Service people being extensively entertained in San Francisco, they having returned only last week from a several months' absence in Honolulu. They were formerly stationed in San Francisco.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Rudolph I. Longabaugh are in Vallejo and have taken apartments at the Collins while the Doctor is taking his examination for promotion. Dr. Longabaugh is attached to the Washington. It is probable that he will be detached when the Washington reaches the Atlantic coast and be assigned to shore duty. Pending this Mrs. Longabaugh will make her home in Berkeley.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps came up Wednesday to survey the Cleveland, which arrived last week from the Asiatic station. The vessel will probably be placed out of commission at an early date in order to receive a general overhauling. A number of her junior officers were transferred to the California, among these being Ensigns L. M. Stevens, R. T. Keiran and J. B. Rhodes.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd returned yesterday from Reno, Nev., where Mrs. Dodd and their children are visiting the former's relatives. Lieut. L. M. Harding, retired, who has been making his home at Los Angeles, has been assigned to duty at the station as judge advocate of the general court-martial board. This duty has been filled by Lieut. Ward Ellis since the detachment of Major Newt B. Hall a few months since.

Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained the Monday Afternoon Club informally this week, tea following. Another small card party was that given yesterday by Mrs. Samuel Gordon.

Capt. J. F. Schwable, who has reported for duty at the barracks, will be joined by Mrs. Schwable and Captain Schwable's mother in a week or so.

The auxiliary Buffalo, which had been at the Mare Island yard receiving some minor repairs, sailed on Sunday last for Manila, carrying a detachment of 150 enlisted men who are to relieve the short-termers on the station.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 18, 1910.

The French cruiser Montcalm came up from San Francisco last Tuesday for docking. The Montcalm, which carries thirty officers and 700 men, is making a world tour and came to San Francisco from Chili, en route to Honolulu and the Philippines. She is the largest French ship which has ever visited these waters. Rear Admiral Harber entertained the visiting officers at an elaborate luncheon aboard the California last week, while Rear Admiral Milton entertained the visitors at dinner at Yerba Buena. Last evening Rear Ad. E. B. Barry entertained at a stag dinner aboard the West Virginia, while this evening Rear Admiral Osterhaus will make the visitors the guests of honor at a stag dinner at his quarters before the ball in the sail loft, in honor of the French officers.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Capt. Emil Theiss and Civil Engr. Andrew C. Cunningham, composing the inspection board to report to the Secretary of the Navy the efficiency, conditions and needs of the several stations, made its first visit to this yard on Tuesday. Mrs. Thomas B. Ruhm arrived Saturday to join Naval Constructor Ruhm, head of the Hull Division, Aug. 16, as judge.

Capt. T. Caldwell, U.S.M.C., and Ensign John E. Pond, of the West Virginia, returned Sunday from a two weeks' fishing trip in the state of Washington. During Captain Turner's absence, Mrs. Turner spent some time at St. Helena as the guest of Mrs. A. W. Brawner.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., sailed on the Mongolia last week for Manila. Col. Frank Denny, U.S.M.C., has assumed charge of the Quartermaster's Department. The Commander Pratt of the California, entertained at dinner at the St. Francis in San Francisco on Friday last, when Mrs. Kate V. Henry and Miss Jennie Lee were among the guests. Mrs. Giles B. Harber will remain for some time as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Mrs. William D. Leahy is the guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood aboard the Independence, and last evening Commodore and Mrs. Underwood entertained at dinner in her honor, the guests including Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Paymr. and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilson. During the absence of the Pacific Fleet Mrs. Leahy and her young son will visit Mrs. Leahy's mother, Mrs. Mary Harrington, in San Francisco.

Capt. Samuel A. W. Patterson, U.S.M.C., who arrived on the Logan on Friday, is at the Mare Island Hospital for treatment. Lieut. and Mrs. Garber left this week for San Antonio, Texas, after a delightful visit in San Francisco and Sausalito. Another attractive visitor who left this week was Miss Reynolds, daughter of Congressman Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, who has been for several weeks the house guest of Major and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neill at the Presidio. The Army and Navy Club was the scene of a delightfully informal dance on Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. William Wright, of the Presidio of Monterey, are sojourning at the Palace in Monterey. Mrs. George Joerns, during the absence of Ensign Joerns, in Central American waters, has been in Salt Lake City for the past couple of weeks, and is now to go to Seattle to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Childs.

Authorization has been received at this yard for the installa-

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Are Your Hose Insured?

tion of new fire-control masts on both the West Virginia and Maryland at an estimated cost of \$80,000. Work will be started next week and pushed to enable the ships to leave Oct. 29 for target practice. With remodeling of the turret, installation of new 8-inch guns and hydraulic gear, the yard force will be kept busy during the next couple of months, these jobs all being in addition to regular routine repairs. Orders were received during the week for the installation of new boiler tubes in the destroyer Hopkins, on which considerable trouble was experienced during her last cruise.

While the tug Unadilla was taking a couple of lighters, loaded with coal, down to the ships of the Pacific Fleet before their departure last Sunday, one of the lighters capsized off Alcatraz Island and her cargo was a total loss.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 12, 1910.

Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell entertained at bridge Aug. 11 in honor of Mrs. John A. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Rodgers. Her bungalow in Bremerton was artistically decorated with sweet peas and asparagus fern. The guests were twenty-eight ladies attached to the station. The prizes went to Mrs. Ray Spear, Mrs. C. S. McReynolds, Mrs. R. M. Griswold and Mrs. Winter, of Seattle.

Lieut. Comdr. Waldo Evans was host at a beautifully appointed dinner on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania Aug. 5, after which the guests attended the dance given to the officers of the French cruiser Montcalm, in the sail loft. The guests were Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Bierer, Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Miss Margaret Ames, Botsford, Horner, Allen and Gresham, of the ship.

Mrs. Paul L. Reed gave a tea on Wednesday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. and Miss Wood, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Winter, of Seattle, was the house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Beuret during the stay of Mr. Winter's ship, the cableship Burnside, at the navy yard.

Lieut. H. K. Cage, of the Colorado, gave a dinner on board Aug. 4, for Mrs. Cage, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Bierer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. McDowell, Mrs. Ames, Paymaster Dyer, Ensigns Botsford, Horner, Allen and Gresham, of the ship.

Dr. Charles Bagge, of the Colorado, was called to Los Angeles Wednesday by the illness of his little son John. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Sullivan were hosts at a Welsh rabbit party on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, in honor of their house guest, Mrs. George W. Brown, of California City, Cal. Mrs. John Walsh entertained at supper for Mrs. J. A. Rodgers Aug. 11.

Mrs. George Brown, Jr., wife of Paymaster Brown, has arrived from Berkeley, Cal., and will stay at the Kitsap Inn until their quarters in the yard are vacated by Paymr. and Mrs. Spear. Ensign and Mrs. Peter Pratt and daughter, of Seattle, are week-end guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. A. Pratt, at the Kitsap Inn.

The Kitsap Inn, built by Navy capital, is proving a very popular hostelry, and the following Navy people are permanently ensconced there: Paymaster Bright, Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds, Surgeon Dorney, Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting, Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., and Civil Engr. Harold Ketcham. Mrs. J. A. Rodgers and son, Robert, have gone to Banff, B.C., for a visit with friends. Pay Dir. John Ross Martin, Gen. Insp., visited the yard last week on a tour of inspection. Rear Admiral de Castries, of the French cruiser Montcalm, which was lying in Seattle Harbor, and Capt. V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, exchanged official visits on Monday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Trevor, wife of Ensign Arthur Trevor, of the Pennsylvania, will visit in Seattle with relatives during the stay of her husband's ship in South America. Capt. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell attended a dinner given by the officers of the French cruiser Montcalm at Seattle Aug. 8. Naval-Const. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret entertained at bridge Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes, Comdr. W. W. Bush and Mr. Cameron.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear left Sunday on a two weeks' fishing trip at Lake Pon d'Oreille, Idaho. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland and Comdr. Emil Theiss, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, Washington, D.C., is the guest of Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed.

In honor of Rear Admiral W. H. Southerland, and Col. and Mrs. O. A. Doyen, recent arrivals at the yard, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at dinner Aug. 5. The guests included Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed, and their house guest, Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolotto, Miss Connelly and Commander Bush. Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans entertained at dinner on the Pennsylvania on Aug. 10 for Surg. and Mrs. Ames, Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed. Mrs. C. M. Simmers entertained at luncheon Aug. 11 for Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Harry Stokes and Miss Darnell, of Seattle. Surg. T. L. Benton entertained at dinner Aug. 9 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes and Mrs. H. Brown.

The officers of the Colorado gave a farewell dance on board Saturday afternoon, attended by all officers and ladies of the yard and ships. Other guests included Misses Helen Brown, Kathryn Rogers, Edith and Isabel Tormey, all of Seattle; Miss Stewart, of Portland; Miss Pauline Morris and her

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guest Miss Robertson, of St. Paul; Misses Maresham, Hammond and Starr.
Surg. F. L. Benton, of the Philadelphia left Aug. 11 for duty at Norfolk. His relief, Surg. E. U. Reed, arrived from Norfolk Aug. 10.

Mrs. R. B. Sullivan entertained at bridge Aug. 11, complimentary to her house guest, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, and to Mrs. Doyen, wife of the new commandant at the marine barracks. Tea followed. Prizes were won by Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. McReynolds and Miss Connelly. Col. C. A. Doyen, who last week assumed command of the marine barracks here, is accompanied by Mrs. Doyen and two daughters. Mrs. Doyen is a sister of Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, stationed here two years ago, and will occupy the same quarters.

Miss Margaret Ames entertained at dinner Aug. 9 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Spear and Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold.

In honor of Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman, the new commandant of the Puget Sound Yard, the Navy Yard Bay Commercial Club, consisting of the most prominent business men of the bay town, gave a luncheon and smoker in Kitsap Inn, Bremerton, on Thursday evening, Aug. 11. Toasts were responded to by Captain Cottman, Medical Director Ames, Naval Constructor Beuret, Commander Bertolette, Capt. C. A. Pond, Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Bierer. About twenty Navy officers were present.

A board, consisting of Rear Admiral Southerland, Comdr. E. Theiss and Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, from Washington, D.C., arrived Thursday night for two days' inspection of the yard. The Chattanooga, in tow of the collier Prometheus, arrived Aug. 10. The Chattanooga left Shanghai, China, May 12, accompanied by the Cleveland. When 400 miles off Honolulu she lost a propeller and the latter towed her in to Honolulu. She awaited for four weeks the coming of the Prometheus, and the two ships left that port July 23. The Chattanooga is under command of Capt. John D. McDonald and the collier of Capt. George Worley.

Mrs. B. B. Bierer and children will remain at Bremerton until the return of Commander Bierer's ship, the Colorado, to San Francisco in October. Mrs. Tricou, wife of Paymr. Eugene Tricou, of the Pennsylvania, has taken apartments at the Sorrento in Seattle, until the return of her husband's ship. On completion of work now in progress on the collier Saturn, Sept. 8, the yard force will then be placed on the Oregon, on which work has been suspended for six months. It will require six months to complete the vessel. The Galveston was surveyed about four months ago for repairs, but authority has never been received to begin work, although Congress made a \$200,000 appropriation for her repair more than a year ago.

Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 19, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes entertained at dinner on the Princeton Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, Mrs. Rasovich, of Tacoma, Comdr. John McDonald, and Mrs. Hayes. In honor of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Comdr. E. Theiss and Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, of Washington, D.C., Capt. and Mrs. Cottman entertained at dinner on Saturday, the guests including Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Comdr. and Mrs. Robertson, Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Connelly and Comdr. W. W. Bush. Comdr. and Mrs. Robertson gave a dinner on Monday, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. M. Summers.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sullivan, sr., and Mrs. George Brown, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Cottman gave a dinner on Monday with Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, of Washington, D.C., as honor guest. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes and daughter, Mary, have returned from a week's trip to Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier. Rear Admiral T. S. Phelps, of San Francisco, at the yard this week on special duty, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cottman.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolette entertained at dinner Thursday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Cottman. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. John McDonald and Miss Meigs. Capt. and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner on the Princeton on Thursday evening for Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Ames, the Misses Ames, Miss Hayes and Dr. Castro.

Mrs. Rasovich, of Tacoma, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hayes, the past week. Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, sister of Ensign Withers, is the guest of Mrs. R. M. Griswold.

Surg. and Mrs. H. E. Ames entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Ames, Captain McDonald, and Surg. E. V. Reed. Mr. Matthias Land, of Shanghai, China, well known to every Navy officer that has ever visited that port, is making his first visit to the United States and was the guest of Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. J. Cunningham in Charleston the past week. Mr. Land was guest of honor at several dinner parties given by the officers of the Chattanooga. Contractor Erickson on Monday began laying the concrete bottom for the new drydock. The foundation here is unusually fine, requiring no piling. One hundred thousand cubic yards of concrete will be used in the bottom, which will vary in thickness from seventeen feet in the center to twelve feet along the sides. This work will require four months' time, after which the granite sides will be built. The work on the big dock began Jan. 4, 1909, and there has not been an accident of any kind. Capt. A. H. Robertson and a number of yard officers will go to American Lake next week, at the invitation of Governor M. E. Hay and General Mauss.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 13, 1910.

Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Thornburg and Mr. Tom Thornburg spent Thursday inspecting the picturesque ruins at Tia Juana, Mexico. Mrs. C. A. Lohr and sister, Miss Lockwood, who have been visiting in Los Angeles, returned Thursday. Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Thornburg chaperoned a party of young people Friday at the Tent City, Coronado. After the usual Friday evening bowling party, Aug. 5, Mrs. McManus entertained at supper in honor of Mrs. Thornburg, who, with her son, Tom, has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Anderson for a week, and left Wednesday for the Presidio of San Francisco, where Major Thornburg is stationed. Miss Sterry, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, left for her home in Los Angeles, Friday.

A jolly dinner was that by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cushman. The cards were unique Chinese designs. The guests

were Major and Mrs. McManus, Capt. Arthur T. Balentine, of San Diego, Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq and Professor Schultz, of La Jolla.

A recent enjoyable launch party was that given by Mrs. McKay, wife of Dr. McKay, of the quarantine station, for Miss Estelle Carrington. About fifteen participated. Lieut. J. G. Church, commanding the Whipple, entertained with a dinner aboard the destroyer Saturday. The pleasant affair was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Ensign and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Barbee Hook, Misses Doig, Musto and Bridges and Ensigns Mayfield and Mcleary.

The Pacific Torpedo Fleet with the exception of the submarines Pike and Grampus, and the parent ship Iris, left San Diego Monday for San Pedro, to engage in torpedo practice. The Truxtun and Stewart will hold standardization and full power runs Tuesday and Wednesday.

Col. J. W. Benét, O.D., who spent Monday at Fort Rosecrans, inspecting the guns, was a guest of Major and Mrs. McManus.

The 115th Company had its second target practice with the 10-inch guns at Battery Wilkeson, Thursday, and as usual made a splendid record. Target practice with the 3-inch guns at Fort Pio Pico, by the 28th Company, was held Friday. A score of four out of sixteen was made and the time was exceptionally fast.

Capt. F. K. Fergusson, here from San Francisco, as umpire for the Artillery practice, is the guest of Major and Mrs. McManus.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 17, 1910.

Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell and Miss Marie Cabell leave Fort Rosecrans Aug. 30 for their new home at Walla Walla, Wash., where Major Cabell is stationed. Mrs. Cabell chaperoned a delightful house party last week, given by Mr. Bartlett Webster at his country home, "Villa Caro," in the El Cajon Valley. The party consisted of Miss Marie Cabell, Miss Isabelle Morgan, Miss Shedd Burnham, Frank Farner, George Farner and Arthur Gabriel.

Mr. Woodruff, of the torpedo boat destroyer Preble, entertained aboard ship Monday at dinner Mr. and Mrs. McKendrick, Miss Otola Nesmith, Miss Alice Switzer (visiting Miss Nesmith from Fort Omaha), Miss Bridges, Ensign E. R. Leonard and Frank Farner. Capt. and Mrs. Otto V. Nesmith entertained at dinner Sunday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Bell, U.S.N., who have decided to make Coronado their home. Others present were Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, of the Iris, Mr. E. F. Buck and Miss Otola Nesmith. Miss Nesmith, by the way, is making remarkable success with the King Stock Company at the Garrick in San Diego. Miss Nesmith is a typical Army girl, and has won many friends within the short time she has been at Fort Rosecrans and in San Diego.

Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes and Mrs. Vogdes's mother, Mrs. Hawk, have closed their country home at Lemon Grove and gone to La Jolla for a fortnight. The Misses Marion and Blanche Vogdes, two of the many Army girls residing in San Diego, are visiting Mrs. Englebert Ovenshine for two months.

Carroll Cabell, son of Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, of Fort Rosecrans, is receiving congratulations upon his appointment to West Point Military Academy.

FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 20, 1910.

Mrs. J. B. Henry entertained at dinner Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden, Mr. and Miss Quigley, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. William Wolf, of Stillwater, Minn. Mrs. Henry on Thursday gave a dinner for Mrs. George O. Cress and daughter, Cornelia, who left Friday for their future station, Washington, D.C., where Captain Cress has taken apartments in the New Brighton, California avenue. Mrs. Cress and Miss Cress were guests of Mrs. Ellis J. Westlake for a few days before their departure.

Major Paul C. Hutton, Med. Corps, was up for a few days from Sparta, Wis., returning Monday to the camp. Mrs. Hutton entertained Friday at five hundred in honor of her house guests, Mrs. William Dowds, Charleston, S.C., and Mrs. Frank Hyman, Newbern, N.C.

Mrs. W. B. Bannister left Thursday for Salem, Mass., and Mrs. William Prunty on Friday for Sparta, Wis. Mrs. E. S. Hayes returned Saturday from Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. W. E. Gilmore returned from Lake Minnetonka, where she spent the week-end. Miss Johnston, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Gilmore, returned Wednesday to her home in Ohio; Mrs. Gilmore leaves Monday for Sparta, Wis.

Mrs. John H. Parker and Miss Parker were guests of honor at a dinner given Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watrous, in St. Paul. Attending the Grand, St. Paul, Monday evening, were Mesdames R. K. Evans, Isham Hornsby, T. W. Griffith, Mary E. Mapp, J. C. McArthur, W. B. Bannister, Dana Merrill, J. B. Richardson, Aristides Moreno, J. C. Grady, W. E. Gilmore and E. S. Hayes, Misses Johnston and Grady.

Capt. and Mrs. James Lynch arrived here Monday after an absence of two years at Fort Leavenworth. They have taken No. 23, Infantry garrison.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Sunday at dinner for Mrs. J. H. Parker and Miss Parker. Mrs. E. G. Owenshine was hostess Saturday at a charming picnic at Minnehaha Falls in honor of her little niece, Bernice Fiske, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper. The Misses Vogdes, of San Diego, are guests of Mrs. Owenshine. Mrs. Porter, Mankato, Minn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James Lynch. Jean and Margaret McArthur, the young daughters of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, returned Thursday from Duluth, after a two months' visit to their aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, in St. Paul, entertained Thursday at dinner.

Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, wife of Lieutenant Eastman, 28th Inf., who has been abroad several months, and has been seriously ill with appendicitis, is convalescent at Carlsbad, Germany. Mrs. Eastman is accompanied by her mother.

It is expected here that the 28th Infantry, 4th Cavalry and 5th Battery will return from Sparta Sept. 2, by rail, as the troops of this garrison are expected to take part in the parade at St. Paul, on Sept. 6 and 7, in honor of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt.

Lieut. George Steunenberg is receiving scores of letters and post cards congratulating him on his recent poem, published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 6, on "The Canine Curse at Snelling."

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duwall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.

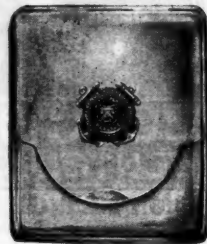
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

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Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, in Philippines—address, Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; Troop A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; B, O and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; D and K, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1909.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries C, D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.; F, Presidio, S.F. Cal. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next. Battery C will leave for Manila Oct. 5, 1910, for San Francisco.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.; to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

8th. Ft. McKibbin, Me. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 36th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

13th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 42d. Ft. Mot, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 47th. Ft. Hunt, N.J.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 48th. Ft. Williams, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 49th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 51st. Philippines. Address,

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54th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.
55th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.O.
80th. Key West, Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Rager, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
146th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
159th. Ft. Rager, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., La.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d, Ft.

Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 29, 1909.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived June 4, 1909.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston Tex.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal. I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 23. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division, except Delaware and North Dakota, to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Arrived Aug. 19 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus P. Fechteler. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Fourth Division.

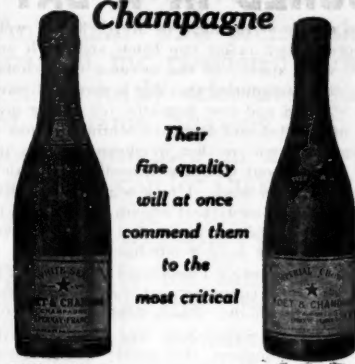
Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived Aug. 22 at Rockland, Me.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Aug. 22 at Rockland, Me.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Arrived Aug. 22 at Rockland, Me.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Iona Island, N.Y.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Iona Island, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived Aug. 20 at Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

Address mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The First Division of the Pacific Fleet—California, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Washington—sailed from San Francisco Aug. 14 for Valparaiso, Chili, where the division is due to arrive on Sept. 10 to take part in the Chilean Centennial Celebration. The division will stop at Chimbote, Peru, en route to coal. Upon the completion of the celebration the California, Colorado and Pennsylvania will return to San Francisco, where they are due to arrive not later than Oct. 22. The Washington will be detached from the Pacific Fleet at Valparaiso and will proceed to Hampton Roads, via the Strait of Magellan. The Glacier will accompany the division as far as Chimbote.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Sailed Aug. 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for Chimbote, Peru.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Sailed Aug. 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for Chimbote, Peru.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Sailed Aug. 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for Chimbote, Peru.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Aug. 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for Chimbote, Peru.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. Sailed Aug. 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for Chimbote, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Yokohama, Japan. The Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet by the New York, and will leave Yokohama Aug. 28 for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At Yokohama, Japan.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe B. Morrison. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had got to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Roy O. Smith. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Stott, jr. Sailed Aug. 21 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Yokohama, Japan.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btan. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btan. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The following is the remainder of the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Sailed Aug. 11 from Horta, Azores, for Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed Aug. 11 from Horta, Azores, for Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Sailed Aug. 11 from Horta, Azores, for Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Manila, P.I. via the Suez Canal. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Aug. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btan. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu for Guam en route to Manila. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived Aug. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btan. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Chief Gun. Frank C. Messenger. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Sailed Aug. 20 from Dakar, Senegal, for Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. Arrived Aug. 22 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Dubuque has been ordered to New York to give liberty, and thence to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for repairs.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Ensign Richard E. Bernard. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Petterson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived Aug. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Aug. 15 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Beverly, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btan. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed Aug. 16 from Singapore, Strait Settlements, for Colombo, Ceylon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Petrel is en route to the East coast of the United States in company with the Wheeling. See under Wheeling for mail address and itinerary.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. Arrived Aug. 18 at Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. Arrived Aug. 15 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley ordered to command.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived Aug. 19 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btan. Gustav Sabelstrom. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btan. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in com-

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mission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btan. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS (tug). Chief Btan. Peter Emory. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. Arrived Aug. 22 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Arrived Aug. 11 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Sailed Aug. 16 from Singapore, Strait Settlements, for Colombo, Ceylon. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the Atlantic coast: Arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 13, leave Sept. 16; arrive Alden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suez Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arrive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 5, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bermuda Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. McDougall. Arrived Aug. 20 at Bay City, Mich. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn.

FLUSHER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn.

PRSETON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived Aug. 19 at New London, Conn.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

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TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division, except Bonita and Castine, to New London, Conn.
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived Aug. 17 at New London, Conn.
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At New London, Conn.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. Arrived Aug. 17 at New London, Conn.
SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. Arrived Aug. 17 at New London, Conn.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. Arrived Aug. 17 at New London, Conn.
TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentice P. Bassett. At New London, Conn.
CASTINE (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there, SEVERN (tender). At New London, Conn.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby P. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. Arrived Aug. 22 at Yokohama, Japan.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. Arrived Aug. 22 at Yokohama, Japan.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Lloyd W. Townsend. Arrived Aug. 22 at Yokohama, Japan.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurance N. McNair. Arrived Aug. 22 at Yokohama, Japan.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, longapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyer: Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.

This is a temporary division formed from the torpedoboots in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Newport, R.I.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At Newport, R.I.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. On a cruise to Alaska. Send mail in care of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

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NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).

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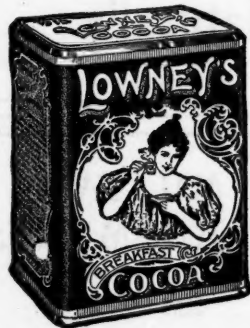
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Capt. Ames A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has seen much service in the Philippines, and is at present at Pine Camp, N.Y., tells an amusing story about an earthquake near Mindanao while the Americans were building a military road. This quake was strong enough to throw down the tents. A convalescent soldier, whose mind had been affected, proceeded to the open space just in front of camp, and as each succeeding quake came (there were 120 lesser shocks during the twenty-four hours following the main shock) the soldier would kneel solemnly and, raising his right hand, with his eyes cast heavenward, would say, "Steady, Lord; steady now, Lord; easy, easy."

Spring chickens were scarce and they had killed the ancient game cock for Sunday dinner. "Ah," said the old farmer, reverently, "this certainly was a game chicken. In fact, he was the bravest in two states." The star boarder glared at the carcass of the deceased fowl. "If I only had an ax," he mumbled. "And what would you do with an ax?" demanded the farmer, curiously. "I'd assassinate the man that started that expression, 'The bravest are the tenderest.'"—Chicago Daily News.



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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 30, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, and performing work, as follows: Sch. 2784: Canvas.—Sch. 2790: Construction of building.—Sch. 2792: Turbo-generators and accessories.—Sch. 2809: Gasoline machinery.—Sch. 2811: Conductor and cable.—Sch. 2812: Galvanized sheet steel.—Sch. 2813: Cyanide of potassium.—Sch. 2814: Candles.—Sch. 2815: Running lights, globes for arc lamps, conduit straps.—Sch. 2817: Lubricating graphite.—Sch. 2818: Scoop shovels.—Sch. 2819: Dish pans, stationery, shears. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 8-15-10.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., September 6, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2824: Appliances for use with oxy-acetylene welding plant.—Sch. 2825: File testing and indicating machine.—Sch. 2826: Searchlights, turbo-generating sets, etc.—Sch. 2831: Gasoline, tracing cloth, sal-ammoniac, guards for steam-tight globe fixtures, pulling sleeves.—Sch. 2832: Rubber bands, memorandum books, laundry soap, glassware.—Sch. 2833: Steel, sheet tin.—Sch. 2834: White ash, spruce, pine.—Sch. 2835: Twist drills, iron pipe fittings.—Sch. 2836: Boat running lights, oars, boatswains' calls, cotton sheeting.—Sch. 2837: Chestnut, hemlock. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 8-22-10.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Pier D," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., September 10, 1910, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a pier from mainland to Cob Dock, Pier D, Navy Yard, New York. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau, or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. WM. M. SMITH, Acting Chief of Bureau. August 19, 1910.

